The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by The Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, opposite Postoffice.
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.
R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY.—Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers, one week, 25 cents; subscribers by mail (one year), $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
☞ TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.—Per Year ($2 issued $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
☞ No name will always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1871. NO. 262.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Terrible Earthquakes in the Phillippine Islands—More than Two Hundred Persons Swallowed by the Earth—The Island Utterly Depopulated—The Spanish Cabinet—Spanish-American Claims—Union of French Moderate and Radical Republicans—Thiers Refuses to Accept Favre's Resignation—Probable Departure of the Pope from Rome—A Temporal Sovereignty Over Corsica Likely to be Assigned Him, &c., &c.

The Spanish Ministry—Terrible Earthquakes in the Phillippine Islands.

LONDON, July 25.—The dispatches from Madrid in relation to the recent ministerial crisis have been somewhat confused, for it now appears that the members of the Cabinet formed by Marshal Serrano have taken the oath of office. The Minister of War acts as Minister of State *ad interim*. Many of the Spanish officials have tendered their resignations.

The *Standard* of to-day publishes the details of the series of terrible earthquakes which recently occurred in one of the Phillippine Islands. More than two hundred persons were swallowed up by the earth and every one of them almost instantly killed. Sixty bodies of the dead have been recovered. The rest of the inhabitants fled from the island, which has been utterly depopulated.

Spanish-American Claims Commission—The Neutrality Laws.

MADRID, July 25.—The Spanish Government has, upon the application of General Sickles, authorized Senor Lopez Roberts, Spanish Minister to the United States, to act according to that clause of the treaty at Washington which provides for the appointment of a mixed Commission of three for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against Great Britain. Senor Roberts will, therefore, be appointed to exercise the functions of third Commissioner, or Umpire, to which he has been elected.

The Spain Government, in a friendly note to General Sickles, has declared that it is not unwilling to enforce the neutrality laws as laid down in the treaty at Washington.

Union of Moderate and Radical Republicans—The Budget.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—The moderate Republicans in the Assembly are negotiating for a union with the Radical left.

The Committee of the Assembly upon the Budget proposes to raise fresh duties to the amount of 600,000,000, francs.

Favre's Resignation—Reopening of the Courts.

PARIS, July 24.—It is again rumored that Favre intends to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It is hoped the regular sittings of the Courts will recommence on Monday next.

The Pope May Leave Rome Any Day—Threats of Violence in Ireland.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special dispatch from London of the 24th inst., says the Pope may leave Rome any day. Preparations are being made for his reception at the Chateau at Corti, Corsica. Valey, the owner of the Chateau, has had an understanding with Antonelli, and is to place at the disposal of the Pope. There is a movement going on in France to guarantee to the Pope a temporal sovereignty over Corsica. The Pope wishes to publish a syllabus in regard to the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government, and declaring that the measures withholding from him all temporal powers are void. Measures have been taken already in Rome to prepare for the choice of the next Pope. It is proposed to choose one of the cardinals moderate in his ideas and not unfriendly to Italy, and by this means effect a compromise with the Italian government. Cardinal Carafello DePietro is mentioned. The position as made by the French Chamber of Petitions in regard to the temporal power, is equivalent to lay ing them on the table.

A great meeting was held on Saturday on Lloyd's Hill, Meath, to protest against the eviction of a large number of farmers. Violence was threatened, if necessary, to resist the evictions.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 25.—The steamship City of London touched at Queenstown, and the Tyrian at Moville.

Refuses To Accept It.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—Thiers has refused to accept the proposed resignation of Favre as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The shuffling of the court-martial is positively announced for July 31.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 25, 5:00 P. M.—Consols 93¾. Bonds, 5-20s of '62, 91¾; do of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 91¾; 10-40s, 91⅞.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—Petroleum 49 francs.

MANCHESTER, July 25.—Advices less favorable, which causes dullness.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 9½d.

California wheat 11s 5d; spring 10s 10d@10s 4d; winter 11s.

Flour 24s. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 55,000; American 36,000.

CRIME.

Daring Express Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—The *Times* this morning learns from the passengers by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, that a daring express robbery occurred on that road on Monday night, near Okolona, Miss., on the night last. It appears that three men, who purchased tickets at the Union City, Tenn., for Clinton, Ky., got on the train. When the train halted at Moscow, two of the robbers got off and their confederate remained on the platform of the car. Observing no one but the messenger in the express car as the train moved out from the depot, the two jumped on board, with drawn revolvers to the head of the messenger. They forced him to hand over the key to the safe, which one of them ransacked while the other stood guard over the expressman. After taking out the money, amounting to about $8,000, one of the thieves placed it and the key in his pocket. The robbers then pulled the cord, and when the train slackened up, jumped out and took to the woods, where they escaped under cover of darkness. The train backed down to Moscow, where a description of the robbers was sent by telegraph. The citizens of the place armed themselves, and to the number of seventy-five started in search of them in the woods. But when the train renewed its course the thieves had not been secured. As they took the key of the safe with them, it could not be opened so as to ascertain the exact loss.

Killed with Knuckles.

At Meridos, Illinois, Monday, Wm. Edmundson, the son of an old resident of that place, dunned a Mr. Hockwith, of Brown county, for a small sum of money, which denied the debt, whereupon Edmundson struck him instantly a terrible blow with brass knucklers, breaking the spinal column and killing him instantly. An attempt was made to arrest Edmundson, but being armed he resisted successfully and made his escape. Hockwith leaves a family.

Skull Smashed with a Stone.

A man, name unknown, was killed some twelve miles from St. Louis, Monday, by having his skull smashed by a stone in the hands of unknown parties. The police expect the particulars to-day.

Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

The *Republican* learns from Jacksboro, Texas, that the report that the Indian chiefs Satanta and Big Tree had been killed while attempting to escape is untrue. They were both tried at Jacksboro and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Seward, who presided at their trial, thought their punishment ought to be commuted to imprisonment for life. Mr. Tatum, the Indian agent, was also using his influence to secure this result. General Sherman had ordered that they be held till an order from the President should be received, and it is probable, therefore, that they will not be hung. Satanta takes his imprisonment very hard, and was the raid on the Wilson train is the first one he has ever been engaged in in which any of the whites will release him, he will never make another.

Murdered by Striking Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The miners strikers' outrages in Amador county are renewed. Hatch, the bookkeeper of the Amador Mine, was murdered. Troops will probably be sent there again to-morrow.

Bold Street Robbery in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—A very bold street robbery was committed here just before noon to-day, under the following circumstances: One of the delivery wagons of the United States Express Company started out to deliver packages as usual. The safe was in charge of D. W. Sanders, messenger, and the wagon was driven by W. W. Kendall. One of the first packages the messenger undertook to deliver was one purporting to contain seventy dollars, addressed to Mrs. Larkin, living in an alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, and between Franklin avenue and Morgan street. Arriving at the mouth of the alley the messenger halted, and taking the package, started up the alley. Had a few moments elapsed before he discovered that no such person lived in the alley, and returning to the street he was astounded at finding his wagon and safe gone. He then rushed to the office of the company and gave information of what had occurred. Not long after this policeman Biehl saw a wagon passing down Spruce street, near Thirteenth, and when fourteen squares from the place Sanders left it, the driver of which was ragged. The officer arrested the driver, who, rallied the fact that the rascal Sanders went into the alley two men jumped into the wagon, first placed a wooden gag in his mouth and threw a quantity of pepper into his eyes, then broke the safe off with King, and after taking several packages from the safe, threw him backwards into the wagon and leaped out on Spruce street, between Fifth and Thirteenth. Subsequently a man named Jno. Hartzock and a boy named Charles Hailey, came to the police station and stated that while standing near an alley on Spruce street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, they saw a wagon answering to the express wagon and run up the alley, one carrying seve al packages, the other having nothing. The driver was at first somewhat astonished at the sight of the two revolvers to the head of the messenger. They forced him to hand over the key to the safe, which one of them ransacked while the other stood guard over the expressman. After taking out the money, amounting to about $8,000, one of the thieves placed it and the key in his pocket. The robbers then pulled the cord, and when the train slackened up, jumped out and took to the woods, where they escaped under cover of darkness. The train backed down to Moscow, where a description of the robbers was sent by telegraph. The citizens of the place armed themselves, and to the number of seventy-five started in search of them in the woods. But when the train renewed its course the thieves had not been secured. As they took the key of the safe with them, it could not be opened so as to ascertain the exact loss.

Killed with Knuckles.

At Meridos, Illinois, Monday, Wm. Edmundson, the son of an old resident of that place, dunned a Mr. Hockwith, of Brown county, for a small sum of money, which denied the debt, whereupon Edmundson struck him instantly a terrible blow with brass knucklers, breaking the spinal column and killing him instantly. An attempt was made to arrest Edmundson, but being armed he resisted successfully and made his escape. Hockwith leaves a family.

Skull Smashed with a Stone.

A man, name unknown, was killed some twelve miles from St. Louis, Monday, by having his skull smashed by a stone in the hands of unknown parties. The police expect the particulars to-day.

Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

The *Republican* learns from Jacksboro, Texas, that the report that the Indian chiefs Satanta and Big Tree had been killed while attempting to escape is untrue. They were both tried at Jacksboro and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Seward, who presided at their trial, thought their punishment ought to be commuted to imprisonment for life. Mr. Tatum, the Indian agent, was also using his influence to secure this result. General Sherman had ordered that they be held till an order from the President should be received, and it is probable, therefore, that they will not be hung. Satanta takes his imprisonment very hard, and was the raid on the Wilson train is the firs' one he has ever been engaged in in which any of the whites will release him, he will never make another.

Murdered by Striking Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The miners strikers' outrages in Amador county are renewed. Hatch, the bookkeeper of the Amador Mine, was murdered. Troops will probably be sent there again to-morrow.

Bold Street Robbery in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—A very bold street robbery was committed here just before noon to-day, under the following circumstances: One of the delivery wagons of the United States Express Company started out to deliver packages as usual. The safe was in charge of D. W. Sanders, messenger, and the wagon was driven by W. W. Kendall. One of the first packages the messenger undertook to deliver was one purporting to contain seventy dollars, addressed to Mrs. Larkin, living in an alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, and between Franklin avenue and Morgan street. Arriving at the mouth of the alley the messenger halted, and taking the package, started up the alley. Had a few moments elapsed before he discovered that no such person lived in the alley, and returning to the street he was astounded at finding his wagon and safe gone. He then rushed to the office of the company and gave information of what had occurred. Not long after this policeman Biehl saw a wagon passing down Spruce street, near Thirteenth, and when fourteen squares from the place Sanders left it, the driver of which was ragged. The officer arrested the driver, who, rallied the fact that the rascal Sanders went into the alley two men jumped into the wagon, first placed a wooden gag in his mouth and threw a quantity of pepper into his eyes, then broke the safe off with King, and after taking several packages from the safe, threw him backwards into the wagon and leaped out on Spruce street, between Fifth and Thirteenth. Subsequently a man named Jno. Hartzock and a boy named Charles Hailey, came to the police station and stated that while standing near an alley on Spruce street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, they saw a wagon answering to the express wagon and run up the alley, one carrying seve al packages, the other having nothing. The driver was at first somewhat astonished at the sight of the two revolvers to the head of the messenger. They forced him to hand over the key to the safe, which one of them ransacked while the other stood guard over the expressman. After taking out the money, amounting to about $8,000, one of the thieves placed it and the key in his pocket. The robbers then pulled the cord, and when the train slackened up, jumped out and took to the woods, where they escaped under cover of darkness. The train backed down to Moscow, where a description of the robbers was sent by telegraph. The citizens of the place armed themselves, and to the number of seventy-five started in search of them in the woods. But when the train renewed its course the thieves had not been secured. As they took the key of the safe with them, it could not be opened so as to ascertain the exact loss.

Killed with Knuckles.

At Meridos, Illinois, Monday, Wm. Edmundson, the son of an old resident of that place, dunned a Mr. Hockwith, of Brown county, for a small sum of money, which denied the debt, whereupon Edmundson struck him instantly a terrible blow with brass knucklers, breaking the spinal column and killing him instantly. An attempt was made to arrest Edmundson, but being armed he resisted successfully and made his escape. Hockwith leaves a family.

Skull Smashed with a Stone.

A man, name unknown, was killed some twelve miles from St. Louis, Monday, by having his skull smashed by a stone in the hands of unknown parties. The police expect the particulars to-day.

Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

The *Republican* learns from Jacksboro, Texas, that the report that the Indian chiefs Satanta and Big Tree had been killed while attempting to escape is untrue. They were both tried at Jacksboro and found guilty of murder in the first degree. Judge Seward, who presided at their trial, thought their punishment ought to be commuted to imprisonment for life. Mr. Tatum, the Indian agent, was also using his influence to secure this result. General Sherman had ordered that they be held till an order from the President should be received, and it is probable, therefore, that they will not be hung. Satanta takes his imprisonment very hard, and was the raid on the Wilson train is the firs' one he has ever been engaged in in which any of the whites will release him, he will never make another.

Murdered by Striking Miners.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The miners strikers' outrages in Amador county are renewed. Hatch, the bookkeeper of the Amador Mine, was murdered. Troops will probably be sent there again to-morrow.

Bold Street Robbery in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—A very bold street robbery was committed here just before noon to-day, under the following circumstances: One of the delivery wagons of the United States Express Company started out to deliver packages as usual. The safe was in charge of D. W. Sanders, messenger, and the wagon was driven by W. W. Kendall. One of the first packages the messenger undertook to deliver was one purporting to contain seventy dollars, addressed to Mrs. Larkin, living in an alley between Fourth and Fifth streets, and between Franklin avenue and Morgan street. Arriving at the mouth of the alley the messenger halted, and taking the package, started up the alley. Had a few moments elapsed before he discovered that no such person lived in the alley, and returning to the street he was astounded at finding his wagon and safe gone. He then rushed to the office of the company and gave information of what had occurred. Not long after this policeman Biehl saw a wagon passing down Spruce street, near Thirteenth, and when fourteen squares from the place Sanders left it, the driver of which was ragged. The officer arrested the driver, who, rallied the fact that the rascal Sanders went into the alley two men jumped into the wagon, first placed a wooden gag in his mouth and threw a quantity of pepper into his eyes, then broke the safe off with King, and after taking several packages from the safe, threw him backwards into the wagon and leaped out on Spruce street, between Fifth and Thirteenth. Subsequently a man named Jno. Hartzock and a boy named Charles Hailey, came to the police station and stated that while standing near an alley on Spruce street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, they saw a wagon answering to the express wagon and run up the alley, one carrying seve al packages, the other having nothing. The driver was at first somewhat astonished at the sight of the two revolvers to the head of the messenger. They forced him to hand over the key to the safe, which one of them ransacked while the other stood guard over the expressman. After taking out the money, amounting to about $8,000, one of the thieves placed it and the key in his pocket. The robbers then pulled the cord, and when the train slackened up, jumped out and took to the woods, where they escaped under cover of darkness. The train backed down to Moscow, where a description of the robbers was sent by telegraph. The citizens of the place armed themselves, and to the number of seventy-five started in search of them in the woods. But when the train renewed its course the thieves had not been secured. As they took the key of the safe with them, it could not be opened so as to ascertain the exact loss.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Roads Projected and in Course of Construction in Pennsylvania.

Something on the Subject of Narrow-Gauge Roads—Consolidation—Bridge to be Built Across the Missouri at Atchison, &c., &c.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSOURI AT ATCHISON.

BOSTON, July 25.—At a meeting held in this city yesterday, in which the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Hannibal and St. Joe, the Chicago and Northwestern and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads were represented, it was agreed to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Atchison, the work to be commenced immediately. The Central Branch Company has made arrangements to extend their road up Republican river, to connect with the Union Pacific at the one hundredth meridian.

PURCHASE OF LAND FOR COAL DOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads have purchased for $141,000 three hundred acres of land at Perth Amboy, N. J., with an extensive water front, to be used for the construction of docks, and as a shipping port for the coal traffic of the road.

DECISION OF AN INJUNCTION CASE.

ATLANTA, GA., July 25.—The Supreme Court of Georgia to-day, in the Macon and Western Railroad injunction case, decided in favor of the lessees.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

BOSTON, July 25.—The Executive Council, at a meeting this evening, voted to pay $72,000 toward enabling the trustees of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad to obtain possession of the road.

COMPLETION OF THE NORTHWESTERN WISCONSIN ROAD.

MADISON, WIS., July 25.—The excursion to Lodi, Wis., with twenty-one cars and twelve hundred people, left here this morning to celebrate the completion of the Northwestern road to that point. Speeches, toasts, and a good time generally were had. Congratulatory dispatches were read from General Howe, General Manager of the Northwestern Road, commending the energy and zeal displayed by the people of Madison and Lodi in their contributions towards the completion of this link with the Northwestern Wisconsin.

ROADS PROJECTED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Meadville *Republican* states that the survey of the line from that city to Titusville has been completed, and the route throughout has been found easy, the grades light, and everything seems favorable for an early completion of this desirable route. The road will pass through a section of the country at present without railroad facilities and is also a rich agricultural region. The road will place the citizens of those townships in easy reach of Meadville or Titusville.

A meeting is to be held in Lock Haven on the 25th of August for the purpose of opening books and receiving subscriptions to the capital stock, and effecting an organization of the Lock Haven, Nittany and Sugar Valley Narrow-Gauge Railroad. The people are determined to push it through.

The Elk County *Advocate* learns that some New York gentlemen, prominent among whom is Mr. A. A. Marsh, President of the New York and Boston Railroad Company, have taken the Ridgway and Clearfield charter, and bound themselves by a written contract to build the road from the State line to St. Mary's, commencing within three months and completing the same within two years.

The Lewisburg, Center and Tyrone Road, which is to extend from Lewisburg, on the Philadelphia and Erie Road, all the way through the valley westward to Tyrone, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, fourteen miles northeast of Altoona, is to be completed this fall for twenty miles, or to the gap at that point. Its total length will be about seventy-five miles.

Work on the Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad is progressing rapidly. The track from Littlestown to Taneytown was completed on the 24th inst., and trains will run regularly.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Division of the Rachman Valley Railroad met at Klinefelterville, Pa., recently, and elected the following officers: President, A. W. Eichbaugh; Directors, J. Nourse, R. M. Randolph, R. F. Steigens, of Columbia; P. R. Pyne, of New York; Joseph Bollone, H. D. Schriver, D. Witt, Lyon, of Hanover; Abraham Bankert, Aaron J. Warner, Emanuel Heindle and Adam Bucher, from the line of the road. At a subsequent meeting of the Board Henry Stout was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The Cumberland, Md., *News* says: Hon. John Cessna, President, has advertised that "sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, August 1, up to 12 M., for the graduation, masonry and bridging of the extension of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad to the State line, about eight miles." This is the road that is to be built to connect our coal fields with New York and elsewhere north and east by a route through Pennsylvania, and has connection with about three from the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad to the Maryland State line, will complete the connection.

NARROW-GAUGE ROADS.

The following remarks from the Boston *Advertiser* apply as well to Pennsylvania as to New England: It is singular that while we are extending our lines of communication in every direction, a *reform* in railway construction like the introduction of the narrow-gauge system makes its way so slowly. Practical engineers look on the matter and examine it, and have pointed out why it ought to be, and succeeded. There is but one voice among all who have calculated the relative expense of narrow and broad-gauge. The public are convinced that they are right.

There are several indications that the merits of the narrow-gauge policy are now making their way in a practical form in the minds of railroad men. In the three roads have been projected and partly constructed in Canada, and a large number, although very few under the actual influences, are making progress in the United States. The real advantage of the narrow-gauge is to be found in the application of strong lines and to a hard country. Its advantage in cheapness of operation is the greatest where the traffic is small; its advantage in cheapness of construction the greatest where steep gradients and sharp curves are irreverent. All these conditions are met in New England, where the through routes have been mostly built, where the country is rocky and where the villages are scattered promiscuously. It is to be hoped that the Legislature of next year will not hesitate to grant the necessary authority for a general consolidation of these branch roads.

The proposed narrow guage railway from this city to Caldwell, Noble county, says the Zanesville *Courier*, is making steady progres. The preliminary steps for the incorporation of a company, with a capital stock of 200,000, has been taken, and the necessary papers to secure such incorporation, with General Samuel Thomas, C. C. Hussell, C. Stolzenbach, E. S. Garner, Daniel Histad, J. J. Reed, Wm. Hecht, H. C. Caldwell, of this city, George Smith, Bennett Bosenman of Willow Grove Stranahan, of Cumberland, Samuel Stevens, N. Chapman and Robert Chambers, of Chandlersville, as incorporters, was forwarded the Secretary of State for registry, and the organization in accordance with law. The incorporation is named the Zanesville, Cumberland and Caldwell Railway Company.

ONE-RAIL RAILWAY.

A one-rail railway has been in successful operation between Raney and Montfermeil, near Paris, for two years. The locomotive for a one-rail road has four wheels, two being placed, one at the front and one at the rear of the engine, bearing on the rail. These give the direction, and are double flanged. The other pair of wheels are placed in a transverse plane passing on a line in front of the box. They run on oak plank or macadamized road, as the case may be, and are the driving wheels. This sort of railway can be built in France for about $1,000 per mile. The locomotives weigh six and ten tons; the former runs fourteen miles an hour, drawing, besides its own weight, thirty-five tons up a grade of two feet in a hundred; the latter will draw fifty tons at a rate of eight miles an hour up the same grade; on a level it would draw one hundred and eighty tons. This system is the invention of M. Larmanist, a French civil engineer, and many believe that it will supersede railways, and on turnpike roads with the grades and curves which the common highway usually has.

CONSOLIDATION.

Articles of agreement for the consolidation of the New Chicago, Canada and Southern Railway Company and the Northwestern Ohio Railway Company were filed on the 8th inst. The name of the new company will be the Chicago and Canada Southern. Capital $3,000,000, in $100 shares. In the consolidation the stockholders in the two companies named can pay receive one share in the new company for every two held by them. It is understood the new consolidation is in the interest of the

ANTHRACITE COAL BURNING ENGINES.

The Easton *Express* says: The locomotive "Evangeline," of the Lackawanna Valley Railroad Company, is to be put in perfect order and sent on a trial trip between Altoona and Pittsburgh, for the purpose of showing the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad that all other coal burning engine can not ascend the grades of their road and make as good time as bituminous coal or wood burning locomotives.

INCREASING THE DURABILITY OF RAILS.

At Demitod's works in Saida Nischne, some years since, it was accidentally discovered that ordinary iron rails gain essentially in hardness by sudden cooling. Want of room in the mill necessitated the removal of a number of the rails, and they fell not on the outside of the building where the ground was covered with snow. Subsequent experiments, to which they resulted the fact that the rails thus suddenly cooled were harder than those gradually cooled, and since this time all the rails in Russia harden their rails by cooling in water.

To the works of Von Putilow, near St. Petersburg, rails with solid pointed steel heads are brought to cool in the air, until they cease to be luminous, before the finishing touches are given to the rails, and of hard iron are plunged into cold water immediately after leaving the saws. These rails are found perfectly free from flaws, and, when put on the road, the temperature in winter is often forty to sixty degrees below zero.

An interesting and novel fact mentioned in this connection is, that at Salna Nischne, and also at Wolkinsk, a Mohammedan, the large iron founder and owner of the former works, is in use to determine the temperature of the rails after leaving the rolls, by the amount of light emitted, so that they may not be sawed off at a constant temperature, thus securing perfect regularity in the length of the finished rails—a matter of no slight importance, certainly, alike to the engineer and commercial dealer.

A letter from Robert F. Fairlie, the distinguished English engineer, to Gen. D. H. Williams, of this city, contains the following passages in regard to narrow-gauge railways:

"I send you a printed account of the experiments with my system on our little twenty-three and a half inch gauge railway. I have had terrible opposition for the last eight years, but I have overcome it completely. Our success in Russia on the narrow-gauge is most complete; 145 tons taken up one in 70, thirty-six feet per mile; 200 tons on the level, is not bad for light double Bogie engines on light rails. The wheel base is only seven feet, and you will see that out of the 345 tons hauled, 254 tons were paying freight; this is 73⅞ paying tons for every ton of dead weight.

"In your country, according to what I see published, the proportion of paying to dead is only one to one, so that whilst we carry 254 in 91 tons of cars, you would require 256 tons of cars at least to give the same results.

"The Fairlie engine and light rolling stock on a three-foot gauge will perform a greater duty than any broad-gauge line you have, I do not care which it is, you are at liberty to select your best, and what is more, there will be considerable economy in thus doing of it.

"Pray to bear this in mind, that the narrow-gauge is more capable than the broad-gauge, the former on the Fairlie, the latter on the ordinary principles, and though this may appear very extraordinary to you, it nevertheless is a stubborn fact which I have already proved, and am now so in our daily working. Do not, therefore, look upon the narrow-gauges as subsidiary lines only for a time, *they are destined to be the great arteries of movements in the future, the present broad-gauge lines will become the subsidiary lines in time*, the great economy is admitted at last."

The Ottawa *Times*, a Government paper, states on authority that neither John A. McDonald nor any member of the Cabinet have any idea of visiting England this year in reference to the Washington treaty.

Members of the volunteer corps of Canada complain that the New York papers have published their names as having joined a Cuban expedition. They say there is not the slightest truth in the statement. It is stated that some returned Red River volunteers have concluded to join for the three hundred dollars bounty, but all these numbers are considered doubtful.

ADDRESS

Of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania.

The Republican party, in appealing once more to the people of the State for their support, points with pride to its its record, and it fearlessly claims the renewed confidence of the people because it has been faithful to its trust, and is committed to the only line of policy that can secure continued prosperity to the State and nation.

The Republicans of this State first carried both branches of the Legislature in 1859, and first elected a Governor in 1860. Since then it has held the legislative and executive branches of the government until last winter, when the Democrats obtained control, temporarily, of the Senate.

In 1861, when Governor Curtin came into office, the State debt, in round numbers, was $40,000,000. Shortly afterwards the Southern rebellion broke out, and the State was compelled to borrow $3,500,000, to arm the troops and protect our borders, thus adding that much to the State debt.

In the ten years that have since passed away, the war loan of $3,500,000 has been paid off; the State debt has been reduced from $40,000,000 to a little over $30,000,000; the three mill tax which was levied for State purposes on real estate prior to 1861 has been repealed; the tax on professions and occupations has been taken off; the annual appropriation of the State to the public schools has been greatly enlarged; a system of schools has been built up for the education and support of the orphans of soldiers who died in the war—a noble benefaction, costing over half a million dollars annually; the credit of the State, generally, have been so managed as to secure prosperity to the people.

The Republicans of the nation elected their Presidential candidate in 1860, and succeeded, against many angry threats from the opposition, in putting him in office in March, 1861. Almost immediately afterwards the government was confronted by an armed rebellion in the South, (openly as well as secretly encouraged by many Democrats in the North, whose sympathies still remain with those who then took arms to overthrow the government, and was compelled to maintain the honor of the national flag and the integrity of the country at whatever cost, and the four years' war which followed necessarily entailed a heavy debt and burdensome taxation upon the people.

Since the suppression of the rebellion, the country has had every element of progress, but in prosperity. The fears of many that the nation would be bankrupted, her industry paralyzed, and her people ruined, have not been realized. No people ever recovered so soon, so steadily and so surely, from the consequences of war, as we have done; and for this recovery from the destructive influences of hostile strife we are mainly indebted to the fostering hand held out to labor and industry by Republican legislatures of the people.

Among the necessities growing out of the rebellion, the National Government found itself compelled to submit to the States for their ratification, three amendments to the Constitution—one known as the thirteenth abolishing slavery; another the fourteenth, securing the rights of citizens to the enfranchised slaves, and prohibiting the repudiation of any part of the National Debt, or the payment of any part of the rebel debt; and another, the fifteenth prohibiting the States from excluding any one from the right of suffrage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

These three amendments having all been duly ratified in the method prescribed by the Constitution, are now a component part of the Constitution. Their adoption stands as the grandest peaceful achievement of ancient or modern times. No party ever before undertook so great a task; and its accomplishment, in so short a space of time, is a work of which the Republican party may well feel proud.

To accomplish these results, the Republican party created and enfranchised people is now one of the unquestioned duties of this nation; and no party is so fit to be entrusted with the power of the party which has done the preliminary work. The party which has hitherto controlled the legislation of this State established, is not the one, now, to carry it out.

During the war for suppressing the rebellion, and in carrying out the great measures which have become necessary for its prosecution, the Democratic party has continuously been in opposition. It opposed the adoption of stringent measures to put down the rebellion; it denounced the Emancipation Proclamation; it denounced the borrowing of money to pay the cost of the war; the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln; the adoption of the constitutional amendments; the reconstruction measures by which the rebellious States were restored to the Union; and the Democratic party has been continuously opposed to the adoption of any line of policy which will remit the country to its condition prior to 1860.

It may be said here, that the Democratic party of this State, in the ninth resolution of the platform adopted by its late State Convention, has approved in the adoption of the amendments of the Constitution we have referred to, and cannot now be charged with hostility to them. But the spirit of this acquiescence expressed in that resolution has not, it, by a decided majority of the Democratic party all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily declared to be the true principle of the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence may be professed to-day, August 1, is by and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Nor is there any official act which can be given, a voice sincerely raised for this new departure. It is only to be regarded as an ex-parte confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily declared to be wrong, and that it will be the party. Over one-third of the Convention voted strenuously against it, and the action of the Convention has since been repudiated by many leading men and journals of the party. Besides, whatever acquiescence may be professed to-day, August 1, is by and not heartily—as a matter of policy, springing from party necessity, and not from a conviction of its propriety. Nor is there any official act which can be given, a voice sincerely raised for this new departure. It is only to be regarded as an ex-parte confession that the Republican party has all along been right in what the Democratic party has steadily declared to be wrong, and that it will be the party of progress in the future, as it has been in the past.

When General Grant came into office, in 1869, he announced his determination to secure the honest and faithful collection of the revenue, the introduction of the public debt, and such an abatement in taxation as was consistent with this policy. In the space of little over two years he had succeeded in faithfully adhered to, has resulted in paying off $200,000,000 of the public debt, and in the reduction of nearly all the taxes imposed under previous laws.

In addition to the payment of the debt and firm foreign policy, succeeded in settling all other outstanding difficulties with Great Britain, in a manner alike honorable and advantageous to both countries. The treaty, lately ratified by both nations, which removes all causes of quarrel, and establishes peace and amity, will be the crowning glory of the short administration of the civilized world, and placed the United States in the foremost rank among the nations of the earth. This result is one of which every American may justly feel proud.

To continue the Republican party in power is to continue the policy begun, both in State and nation, of maintaining the public credit, paying the public debt, reducing taxation, settling international difficulties without bloodshed, and sustaining the great principles involved in the struggle to perpetuity growing out of the war.

To restore the Democratic party to power is to destroy the public credit, pave the way for repudiation, bring in the old tide of corruption, mismanagement, extravagance, and waste, which was the disgrace of the country prior to 1860, and to which it might make right. This was clearly evinced in the debate in our State Senate, in 1869, on the Fifteenth Amendment, in which the Democratic leaders in that State scouted the claim that there were any such things as human rights. The idea, he said, was a myth and a humbug.

And this sentiment of the Democratic leader in Pennsylvania is the sentiment of the party all over the New York. A few thousand men, in the exercise of their constitutional rights, have met in convention to inform the authorities of their purpose to parade the streets on a certain day. Another body of men, who style themselves the Democratic ticket, and numbering many more thousands, notify the authorities that the parade must be prevented, and that if it is, they will attack it and disperse it, no matter at what cost of life and limb to the party attacked. The language could not be plainer. The purpose is to defend the few against the many in the exercise of their constitutional rights, and to do it by force, if their right to yield to the defiance of the mob, because it has might on its side, and, at the demand of first mob, for the Democratic ticket, has called upon it to assemble together, as the Constitution permits, or to exercise the rights which the law gives.

It is true that at the last hour, when the public indignation had been aroused at this base abandonment of rights, the power of the State and its authorities stepped in and permitted what the city authorities had previously forbidden; but the mischief had already been done, and the necessity for this sudden change, and the slaughter which followed in attempting solely to the new official burning engine can ascend the grades of their road and make as good time as bituminous coal or wood burning locomotives.

INCREASING THE DURABILITY OF RAILS.

At Demitod's works in Saida Nischne, some years since, it was accidentally discovered that ordinary iron rails gain essentially in hardness by sudden cooling. Want of room in the mill necessitated the removal of a number of the rails, and they fell not on the outside of the building where the ground was covered with snow. Subsequent experiments, to which they resulted the fact that the rails thus suddenly cooled were harder than those gradually cooled, and since this time all the rails in Russia harden their rails by cooling in water.

To the works of Von Putilow, near St. Petersburg, rails with solid pointed steel heads are brought to cool in the air, until they cease to be luminous, before the finishing touches are given to the rails, and of hard iron are plunged into cold water immediately after leaving the saws. These rails are found perfectly free from flaws, and, when put on the road, the temperature in winter is often forty to sixty degrees below zero.

An interesting and novel fact mentioned in this connection is, that at Salna Nischne, and also at Wolkinsk, a Mohammedan, the large iron founder and owner of the former works, is in use to determine the temperature of the rails after leaving the rolls, by the amount of light emitted, so that they may not be sawed off at a constant temperature, thus securing perfect regularity in the length of the finished rails—a matter of no slight importance, certainly, alike to the engineer and commercial dealer.

A letter from Robert F. Fairlie, the distinguished English engineer, to Gen. D. H. Williams, of this city, contains the following passages in regard to narrow-gauge railways:

"I send you a printed account of the experiments with my system on our little twenty-three and a half inch gauge railway. I have had terrible opposition for the last eight years, but I have overcome it completely. Our success in Russia on the narrow-gauge is most complete; 145 tons taken up one in 70, thirty-six feet per mile; 200 tons on the level, is not bad for light double Bogie engines on light rails. The wheel base is only seven feet, and you will see that out of the 345 tons hauled, 254 tons were paying freight; this is 73⅞ paying tons for every ton of dead weight.

"In your country, according to what I see published, the proportion of paying to dead is only one to one, so that whilst we carry 254 in 91 tons of cars, you would require 256 tons of cars at least to give the same results.

"The Fairlie engine and light rolling stock on a three-foot gauge will perform a greater duty than any broad-gauge line you have, I do not care which it is, you are at liberty to select your best, and what is more, there will be considerable economy in thus doing of it.

"Pray to bear this in mind, that the narrow-gauge is more capable than the broad-gauge, the former on the Fairlie, the latter on the ordinary principles, and though this may appear very extraordinary to you, it nevertheless is a stubborn fact which I have already proved, and am now so in our daily working. Do not, therefore, look upon the narrow-gauges as subsidiary lines only for a time, *they are destined to be the great arteries of movements in the future, the present broad-gauge lines will become the subsidiary lines in time*, the great economy is admitted at last."

The Ottawa *Times*, a Government paper, states on authority that neither John A. McDonald nor any member of the Cabinet have any idea of visiting England this year in reference to the Washington treaty.

Members of the volunteer corps of Canada complain that the New York papers have published their names as having joined a Cuban expedition. They say there is not the slightest truth in the statement. It is stated that some returned Red River volunteers have conc

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUINNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE Republican State Committee's address, herewith printed, conveys gratifying assurance of success and the motives for effort. The bugle-call is sounded in good time, and our information convinces us that it will be promptly responded to. With reasonable activity the Republicans can carry the State by a decisive majority and retain the Legislature in their hands.

THE Illinois *Staatszeitung* says:

"It is a remarkable and significant circumstance that all cases of friction or conflict between different nationalities (for instance the German and the Irish) almost without exception occur east of the Alleghenies and none in the West. The genuine and true America first begins on the top of the Alleghenies and stretches from there Westward. The Mississippi basin is now a great crucible, in which the different national varieties are united together in order to form a collective being, which is neither specifically German nor Irish nor Scandinavian, but which contains the best qualities of all these peoples and throws off their dross."

The fact that the chemical process thus described takes place without occasional explosions in the Mississippi valley is, we fancy, traceable rather to the vast dimensions of the crucible than to anything peculiarly genuine or true in its composition.

WE hope that it is true that capitalists and tax payers generally of New York are well-nigh to the point of rebellion against the Tammany villains. A refusal to pay taxes until there is a change would be a hopeful sign. They should go further and raise a sufficient sum to prosecute the villains to the logical conclusion, which, we suspect would be the State Prison. If they fail to do this they will deserve little sympathy on account of any further thefts which Tammany may commit. Nor would the prosecution of the Tammany scoundrels have a good effect in New York alone—its influence would extend measurably to the whole country and be a warning to plundering rings everywhere.

DR GUIBERT, the new Archbishop of Paris, is an Ultramontane, who was conspicuous in the Roman Council as a supporter of the Infallibility dogma, in which character he was the frequent opponent of DUPANLOUP. He also made himself prominent in that assembly by the vehemence with which he headed the storm directed against STROSSMAYER. While Archbishop of Tours he got into a literary controversy with GEORGE SAND. But the woman was so much too able for him, and had so clearly the advantage, that the French clergy were at once mortified and provoked; mortified at the defeat of their ecclesiastical superior and provoked at the vanity or the imprudence which drove him into a contest in which defeat seemed certain beforehand to all but the Bishop. Before and during the elections for the National Assembly, DR GUIBERT exerted all his influence for the Duc de Bordeaux, for he is a zealous Bourbonist.

THE declaration of M. THIERS that the political and industrial necessities of France required the adoption of a protective system, and that his commercial policy would be based upon that principle, was reported by cable telegram some days ago. We get now the details of his plan. The new Budget of the Minister of Finance proposes an augmentation of taxation amounting to a total of four hundred and eighty-three millions of francs, or seventy-five millions of dollars. Of this amount $18,000,000 are to be derived from duties and stamps; $48,000,000 from new customs taxes and additions to old imports; and $29,000,000 from indirect taxes. A duty of twenty per cent. is imposed on cotton and petroleum, with a similar tax on wool, *hides*, skins, furs, silk, hemp, jute, flax, oleaginous grain, and numerous other commodities; while rice, dyewoods, copper, lead, indigo, cochineal, tin, zinc, and imports of a similar class are taxed at ten per cent. Drawbacks are to be allowed for raw materials of exported goods, but the foreign articles made of materials similar to those employed in the fabrication of goods on which drawbacks have been allowed, are to be taxed to an amount equivalent to the drawback. Coal and iron are exempt from duty.

IRISH absurdity was never more strikingly exhibited than in the harangues in which Irishmen of a certain class give vent to their feelings concerning the late riots. The great feature of these published speeches is mere bestial rage. As a revelation of character they are very instructive, throwing a brilliant light on Irish history as well as on Irish riots, and giving warnings for the future, which the American people will be foolish if they do not heed. People who can so readily and entirely forget the past, and so confidently hold others responsible for crimes committed by themselves and for which, and the consequences of which, they alone are answerable, do the public a kindness by their amazing candor. There is only one way of dealing with such people, and as it is a way which humane people are willing to apply only in the absence of an alternative, the efficiency of the method is sometimes much weakened by a feeling of doubt or uncertainty as to the necessity of the case. It is well when no room is left for doubt. Another feature of these absurd speeches is the ingratitude they display. These raving Celts cover Governor HOFFMAN with frantic abuse, and in the true Celtic manner threaten him with vengeance. Yet nothing can be more certain than that the Governor in spirit, and in fact performed the part of their friend throughout the whole affair. Whether he was aware or not of Mayor HALL's intention to prohibit the Orange procession may be a question, but there can be no doubt that Governor HOFFMAN finally resolved to exercise his power for the maintenance of liberty and order only when assured that the public opinion of the country made the duty imperative. Had he failed to do his duty in the premises, the Orangemen were not the persons to whom, in the long run, the failure would have been a calamity. And had he failed, these Irish who now denounce him would have as warmly applauded his action or inaction.

The remarkable rapidity with which the new French loan was taken up has formed the subject of extensive comment in this country. The fact that our own loan went a-begging in the money markets, while all the great capitalists and financiers of Europe competed with French peasants for the privilege of lending money to the government of a country just emerged from a ruinous foreign war and a still more dreadful civil conflict, and which hardly seemed to possess a forty-eight hour lease of quietude, was looked upon as something astonishing. A thorough acquaintance with the precise terms of the loan will, however, to a considerable degree, explain the causes of this success, which the manner of issue was itself well calculated to promote. Issued at 82½, payable twelve francs in cash at the date of subscription, the balance in sixteen monthly instalments, commencing August 21, 1871, and ending November 21, 1872, with six per cent. discount for cash in advance, the peculiar inducements offered to investors will be observed at once. The interest rate was only five per cent., but the discount of 82 francs 50c. in reality increased the rate to six and a half per cent.; in addition to which there was also the chance of realizing the difference between the discount and par value of the bonds, the certainty of the advance of these to a premium, and the chances of subscribers making six per cent. more money by paying up the entire seventeen instalments at once. Taking these favorable terms in connection with the fact that nearly every French peasant, mechanic and small shopkeeper has generally somehoard or deposit of coin laid up by way of provision for the possible future exigences of that revolutionary country, it is not any longer a matter for wonder that more than twice the amount of money asked for by the government was offered to it; especially when it is remembered that repudiation is unknown in France, and that, no matter what changes may occur in the dynasty or system of government, obligations incurred in the name of the people are always sedulously respected. It is also probable that the knowledge that the loan was to be devoted to paying the indemnity, and even forestalling it, as a means of the sooner getting rid of the Prussian army of occupation, increased the interest felt in it by the French people at large.

ABOUT MAKING NOMINATIONS.

The plan of voting directly for candidates for city officers, and thus doing away with delegate conventions, does not meet the approval of the *Gazette*, because "it is open to very grave objections, on account of the opportunity it gives to dishonest persons for abusing the privileges it bestows on the voter." It is intimated that the election boards, wishing a certain candidate nominated, can "throw out the votes for the opposing candidate, and replace them with those of their candidate." It is further stated that, "with good citizens as delegates voting *viva voce*, the delegate system is preferable to the one now in use in this city." Since delegates were chosen by ballot, through the aid of election boards, the same objection can be urged as against the choice of candidates directly by the people, and with much greater force, since it is notorious that those elections were invariably in the hands of a very small minority. How can "good citizens" be selected as delegates, since there is nothing to hinder election officers from manipulating the vote so as to defeat or elect whom they please? And further, it is well known that the greatest evils exist in the buying and selling of votes in convention. This trading, which was exhibited so palpably in the last city convention, caused the defeat of the ticket, and forced the adoption of the popular vote system. Even under the *viva voce* rule, it is impossible to hold all delegates to their pledges, and the people are openly cheated and misrepresented. So far, therefore, as voting is concerned, nothing can be more open to fraud than the system now in vogue in the county for choosing delegates. There is no chance to get the best men, and those chosen usually vote for whom they please, without regard to the wishes of the people. The plan of direct voting gives the citizens a fair chance to express their preferences, provided the election boards are composed of "good citizens," and if they usually are. Where the boards are not Republican in politics, the committee appoints, so that the boards are constituted of Republicans selected by the people at the general election, or by the committee appointed to guard the interests of the party. With boards so constituted, and with a few wholesome rules by way of checks upon fraud, there is nothing to prevent fair nominations. If this system is to be denounced before it has had a second trial (the first having been entirely satisfactory), then we might as well give up any attempt to conduct these preliminary contests honorably, and fall back upon the old plan of allowing candidates simply to announce themselves for the suffrages of the people at the regular election, thus dispensing entirely with the formality of "nominations."

But the plan of direct voting can be fairly and successfully carried out, if the committee and the candidates *mean* to have it so. Where election boards are to be appointed, care should be exercised in making the selection. Men above fraud and trickery are easily to be had. Then it should be made the imperative duty of the election board to record the name of every voter, as his ballot is deposited; to preserve this list of names, as well as the ballots and the tally lists, and in making their returns to set forth that the number of voters enrolled correspond exactly with the ballots cast. As the voting goes on, the right of challenge can be exercised as at a regular election, and "repeaters," "Democrats," and others not entitled to vote can be prevented. It is understood, in advance, that the City Committee, the candidates, and the election boards have determined to conduct the election fairly, and that all charges of fraud based upon facts requiring examination will be rigidly inquired into and exposed, there need be little apprehension of cheating inside the polls, or of attempted frauds by Democrats or Republicans outside. The *Gazette* is only inviting rascality, and smoothing the way to ballot-box stuffing, when it suggests that the new plan adopted by the committee is worse than the old; that there is nothing to hinder election officers from taking Democratic votes, from putting into the box only those ballots that they know will count for their favorites, and throwing out all others! This would be ballot-box stuffing in its worst phase, and according to the *Gazette* there is nothing to prevent it. We have only to say, that if the committee and the candidates do their duty, such outrageous frauds cannot be perpetrated. If, however, the proper checks are not applied, and frauds should be perpetrated, then it only remains to expose the board which has proved faithless to its trust, and to visit the penalty upon the head of the candidate in whose interest the iniquity has been wrought. The people did something similar to this four years ago, and they will just as certainly do it again if the occasion demands it.

"ONLY BARBARIANS."

Those barbarous Coreans, in their letter addressed to Admiral ROGERS, show no mean proficiency in logic and eloquence. Even the most narrow minded and prejudiced Western cannot read the epistle without a certain respect for the attitude in which the authors place themselves.

"This kingdom and people," they say, "have lived in the enjoyment of their own civilization four thousand years, and we want no other. We trouble no other nations. Why should they trouble us? Our country is the farthest East, yours is the farthest West. For what purpose do you come so many thousand miles across the sea? " " Do you want intercourse with us? That cannot be."

Putting ourselves in their place, it seems not strange that the suggestion of commerce and communion with the people of the farthest west calls forth so emphatic a negative. To them we appear neither so lovely nor so valuable nor so interesting as we appear to ourselves. Neighbors and tributaries to the Chinese, they are without doubt as familiar with Chinese history during the last forty years as we are with British or French history during the same period. And when they remember what western intercourse has done for China in that time, when they recollect the foreign wars and the internal rebellions in that empire, which can be directly traced to European and American influence; is it remarkable that they choose to guard against similar calamities, and prefer to remain in a state of isolation confirmed and sanctioned by the experience of four thousand years? Indeed it is more than probable that the Coreans in the formal and positive declaration of non-intercourse made to the American Admiral, announced a policy in maintaining which they have the advice and expect the aid of the Chinese. Many signs indicate that the latter Empire is preparing to resume the policy upon which its life depends, and which it hopes to defend by the use of the strange arts and weapons with which foreigners have compelled it to become acquainted. It may come to pass that through those Coreans the United States shall be involved in the war which China seems to be making ready to wage with England and France.

The weak point in the Corean letter is the statement it contains concerning the vessel General Sherman. "Her men," says the letter, "committed piracy and murder, and they were punished with death." About two years ago, when, through the Chinese mandarins the Core ans were asked for information touching that ill-fated ship, they replied that it was an established usage with their nation to rescue and aid shipwrecked mariners in every way, but that they had had no opportunity of showing kindness to the sailors of the Sherman. In a word, they pretended to know nothing about the fate of the vessel. The charge of piracy and murder is, of course, a mere calumny. Its allegation merely proves that the Coreans have made up their minds to discard conciliation and to have no further transactions with foreigners. But whether this resolution is the effect of Chinese counsel and alliance, or the result of the American Admiral's want of tact and prudence, it is impossible to tell. From the only account of his proceedings yet published, he certainly appears to have taken little care to prevent misunderstanding and irritating suspicions on the part of the Coreans. For one thing, the Corean Commissioner sent on board his ship to confer with him he declined to see because he was believed to be of inferior rank, and then proceeded to survey a Corean river as if it were one of our own streams. In fact this whole Corean business may well be regarded with misgivings from the democratic American point of view. To carry on negotiations with such people is a work of extreme difficulty, requiring qualifications possessed by few, and the consequences of mistake arising from ignorance or passion, or arrogance, are not the less deplorable because one of the nations concerned happens to be less civilized than the other. The doings of some English naval officers on Pagan and semi-barbarous shores have been simply horrible, and American naval officers are, it may be, not free from the personal and professional traits which make such blunders possible.

THE COMMANDMENTS AND TAMMANY.

We remember somewhere to have read a story of a certain deacon who, being charged with inability correctly to repeat the Lord's Prayer, disproved the accusation on the instant, by quoting the good old nursery rhyme commencing, "Now I lay me down to sleep." Similarly, if TWEED or CONNOLLY were requested to repeat the Fourth Commandment, we should doubtless get the response—"the better the day the better the deed." At least this would appear to be a cardinal doctrine in the Tammany belief. Among the innumerable other proofs of fraud which the New York *Times* is bringing home to the city government, it shows that the Controller, in entering on his books accounts of furniture claimed to have been supplied to the Court House and other public buildings, has in no less than thirteen instances given the monthly dates on which the work was alleged to have been done, with such careless disregard of the almanac as to make them fall upon Sunday. We know that under the administration of the Ring, the morality of New York city had sunk to a very low ebb; but we were not prepared to believe that carpets were put down, repairs of buildings wrought, furniture supplied, fitting up of armories and drill rooms carried on, in open and flagrant violation alike of the Decalogue and the city ordinances. We can understand the first, but the second really puzzles us. The absence of any MOSES will perhaps account for the one, but what was MAYOR HALL doing with respect to the other? The aggregate sums paid for this alleged Sabbath work, reach $636,079.05, a single item for Cabinet furniture alone amounting to nearly ninety thousand dollars, while much of the remaining work charged for purports to have been executed on an equally extensive scale—at least so far as the prices are concerned. Now it is strange that these heathenish violations of moral and municipal statutes did not at the time attract the notice of the community outraged by their perpetration. Were the people of New York so sunk in inequity as to permit this shameful desecration of the Sabbath to go on under their very noses, without a single word of protest or rebuke? Where were the preachers and editors? Who muzzled the *Tribune*, and put a gag in the mouth of BEECHER? How did it come about that the religious press was dumb? What trickery had spiked the guns of the *Herald*? It is very remarkable, very. It may be possible, though, that Tammany thought the publicists of New York made a business of religion, and so determined itself to make a religion of business. On the whole, however, we are inclined to believe that the managers were not guilty of this wickedness. Their crime was not Sabbath-breaking. They did not violate the Fourth Commandment. It was the Eighth.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK.

Everything which tends to develop among the masses more thorough habits of economy and thrift is of practical value and importance. Some months ago we referred to the operation in England of what is there known as the Postoffice Savings' Bank system, explaining its methods of administration and the good results which had arisen from it. The plan is simply this: Persons desirous of making deposits go to the nearest money order postoffice and receive a numbered blank book, in which the amount so deposited is entered, attested by the official signature and seal of the Postmaster, by whom the money is forwarded to the General Postoffice, where it is properly credited to the depositor, and an acknowledgment of the transaction sent to him. Whenever the depositor desires to withdraw his money, all that is necessary for him to do is to call at any money order postoffice in the kingdom, fill out a blank form with the number of his book, amount needed, place at which deposited, and town where he desires it to be paid, and mail the form, post free, to the General Office, where it is compared with the account, and a warrant forwarded to the depositor, drawn on the Postmaster of the town where he wishes to receive the money, by whom it is honored on presentation. The adoption of this plan has brought the Savings Bank principle into more intimate relation with the great body of the people than it had ever before sustained, producing results correspondingly gratifying and beneficial. The English Postmaster General has recently published a report, in which the latest and fullest details of this system of popular finance are given. The plan has been in operation about ten years, the number of offices now in existence being a little over four thousand. The complete success which has attended the experiment may be judged from the fact that from small beginnings the deposits have reached the sum of seventy-five millions of dollars, on which the balance of profit remaining to the government, after deducting all allowances for interest and the necessary expenses of disbursement, amounts to twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its remarkable popularity among and influence upon the habits of the people is shown in the number of deposits made during 1869, the latest period fully covered by the report. These reached the enormous figure of 1,998,664, the withdrawals being 716,466—a total of two milions seven hundred thousand—transactions, confined almost solely to the laboring classes. At the close of 1869 the total number of accounts remaining open was 1,085,785, representing a capital of $67,621,095, the average amount to the credit of each depositor being sixty-five dollars. The report shows that not only has the popularity of the system increased with every year, but that the average deposits have also constantly become larger. The safety of the system is also noteworthy. Notwithstanding the extent of the Business transacted and the hundreds of thousands of persons embraced, the total losses to the government by fraud during the whole ten years, have been less than ten thousand dollars—this amount being made up of very small sums, and in almost every instance followed by the conviction and punishment of the delinquent agents. Another proof of the salutary influence which it has exercised upon the economical habits of the people, is afforded by the fact that the deposits in the regular Savings Banks have nearly doubled during the period of its existence. Compared with ten years ago, the facilities for popular economy have been increased seven-fold—with what profit and advantage the foregoing statistics illustrate. Whatever tends to foster the economic principle where it already exists, or to develop it where it is not felt, should commend itself to the consideration of our own authorities not less than to those of England, and we suggest that the Special Postoffice Commissioner of the United States, who has just perfected with the General Postoffice Department of Great Britain the provisions and details of a plan of postal exchange, be instructed before his return to investigate and report upon this subject, with a view to its introduction into our own country.

THE following are the names of the six cadets at the Pennsylvania Military Academy who stood highest on the rolls of said academy during the last scholastic year:

No.	Name.	Residence.	Grade.
1.	John S. Singer, C. E.,	Pittsburgh,	98.5
2.	Harry G. Makin,	Litchfield, Conn.,	96.22
3.	Wm. J. R. Hill,	Baltimore, Md.,	98
4.	Thomas C. Patterson,	Steubenville, O.,	97.33
5.	Julius H. Pratt,	St. Louis, Mo.,	97.5
6.	Neville W. Pierson,	Allegheny City,	97.1

REFERRING to the events that occurred in New York on the 11th and 12th of July, the *Times* says: "It is plain that one result of those events is that no man put forward by Tammany for the Presidential nomination stands a ghost of a chance of being elected. Yet it is equally plain that any one nominated against the wishes, or without the active support of Tammany, cannot carry this State."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The theory that white men cannot endure the labor required to utilize the sugar and cotton crops bids fair to be exploded. Experiments made by Southern planters who have imported laborers from the cold regions of Sweden, show that Swedes do more work and suffer less sickness than native born blacks under the same conditions.

The steam plough has been successfully introduced on the great Wells farm in Minnesota. Four breaking ploughs on a public trial were attached to the motor which effectually did its work by pulling them through the sod. The ploughs turned the turf at the rate of about forty acres per day. The machine is said to be capable of drawing ten loaded wagons over an ordinary road as rapidly and safely as the same could be done with ten pairs of horses.

A new and valuable invention has lately been made by an engineer on the Eastern Division of the Erie Railway. It consists of an arrangement by which the engineer of a locomotive can instantly change his headlight from a white to a red light. This is done by means of levers inside the headlight, connected with the cab of the engine by a rod, by which a red glass is drawn over the disc. The peculiar advantages of this light are developed on a double track. When two trains are approaching each other on different tracks, and one meets with a disaster which encumbers both tracks with the wreck, the light can be instantly changed, thus showing the danger signal immediately, and thus saving the three or four minutes necessary for a man to run ahead with the signal.

The Cumberland, Md., *News* "corrects" the statement crediting Philadelphia with building the first narrow-gauge locomotive. It says that several months ago a narrow-gauge engine was constructed for the Franklin Mining Company of Allegheny county at the machine shops in Frostburg. The *News* says that while this may not have been the first built in this country, it was at least running several months before the Philadelphia engine left the shop.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued a circular containing the regulations relating to bounty land, together with the statutes. These regulations give all the rules necessary to be followed in making up an application under the recent act of Congress giving 160 acres of land to such officers, soldiers and sailors and seamen as have served in the military and naval service of the United States, and the forms to be used in presenting a claim are included, so that the applicant may make up his claim with the aid of the circular, without having to correspond with different bureaus of the Government.

A New York letter states the boat from Long Branch Sunday morning brought up a good many families, who say they could not stand the cold weather down there for the night or two past. The hotels were unprepared for so violent a change in the temperature, and rather than endure it they would seek refuge from it in their own snug homes in the city.

It has been discovered, it is stated, that nearly all the essences which are used in perfumery, besides many others, when exposed to air and light, develop ozone. This mysterious and very active modification of oxygen is known to be the most powerful of disinfectants—the disinfectant *par excellence*. The discoverer claims that the oxidation of these essences is one of the most convenient and effective methods of producing ozone, as very small quantities will ozonize a large quantity of oxygen. If this stands scientific test, and answers the purpose, it will be convenient to sometimes have pleasanter disinfectants than such as chlorine and carbolic acid.

PERSONAL.

The richest widow in America is said to be the handsom and well preserved relict of Samuel Colt, the man who, if he did not invent the revolving fire arm, was shrewd enough to reap the principal profit that accrued from the discovery of that eminently American institution. Mrs. Colt resides in Hartford, Connecticut, and her income for the year 1870 amounted to the respectable sum of $440,000. Her fortune is valued at $5,000,000, and among its other attractions is one of the most artistically designed and most completely appointed churches in the country, costing nearly $200,000. The rector is a Episcopal, and the rector is salaried at Mrs. Colt's expense, as also is the organist. It was erected by her as a place of worship for the operatives in her shops and other families, but so fine was the church in its appointments that it straightway became the most fashionable place of worship in the city. This was not at all what the owner of the place had intended, and she has since set apart special hours each Sunday in which her humble employees may worship unabashed by the presence or grander visitors.

Professor James C. Welling, of Annapolis, Md., is reported to have undertaken to finish the biography of the late President Buchanan, which Mr. William B. Reed was forced to abandon on account of ill health. It is said he is to receive $8,000 for the work.

I "assisted" the other night, says a letter to the New York *Mail*, "at a rather melancholy entertainment. It was the performance of Otto Goldschmidt's sacred pastoral, "Ruth," the principal soprano part in which was taken by his renowned wife, Jenny Lind. There was a brilliant house, reported to be pleased. Jenny Lind had a grand reception, the cordiality of which was undoubtedly enhanced by the general desire to mark a sense of indignation at the wanton and cruel calumnies which lately assailed herself and her husband. But it was a heavy and mournful business. "Can that be Jenny Lind?" some of the younger listeners whispered. That heavy, homely matron—that striving singer with the worn-out voice which struggles so painfully with the high notes and is so harsh in the low! Can it be that twenty years ago Europe and America were filled with enthusiastic admiration over the divine glories of that voice, the artistic perfection of that style? Grander singers than Jenny Lind there certainly were, but no singer ever knew the same triumphs and the same renown. What was the Piccolomini mania, the Patti mania, the Nilsson mania, when compared with the madness for Jenny Lind? And now what a change! Nothing, it seems to me, except a knowledge of music and high artistic purposes. No fancies, no art, could do anything with that wrecked and faded voice. Nothing ever hinted to me of the Jenny Lind of fame. The papers have lauded the performance, of course, which is a pity. It is a cruel mistake for a singer to appear in public after her time. Hardly any object of pity, I think, excites such an error, such a sacrilege. There is a touching little story of some years ago about a gray and withered old woman who stands in melancholy contemplation before the exquisite fervor and glowing colors of a picture of Venus, and wondered how any one could now be brought to believe that she, from that faded and unlovely, was once the living model from which the artist drew. Well, this poor old personage had looking for herself no friend to persuade her that she still looked just as young and handsome as ever, and induce her to propose herself as a model for some one about to paint Venus. Had she a singer she would have found plenty friends to tell her that time was nothing in her case, and she would probably have believed them.

One of the most airy roosters known out West says a correspondent, is John Shreve, one of the division repairers on the Union Pacific Railroad. He is not definitely aware of two things—his overbearing disposition and his enormous feet. One day he was standing near a turn-table where some men were at work, when Jimmy Duffy, an Irish wag recently from the East, approached him, and the following dialogue took place: "Can ye give me the time, Mr. Shreve?" "The time, you impudent rascal!" exclaimed Shreve, bowing him scornfully. "What business have you to ask a gentleman of your superiors?" "I beg your pardon, sir," said Jimmy, "but seeing your worship wore a watch, and wishing to know the time, I thought it no harm to inquire." Shreve was mollified by Jimmy's flattery and drew out his watch, and to the astonishment of all present who had come down to see Duffy knocked down for his temerity, informed the inquirer that it wanted "two minutes of a quarter o'clock." "Thank you, sir," said Duffy; adding with a malicious grin, his eyes bent on his superior's feet, "if ye will be so kind, Shreve dear, as to step on the turn-table I will move around your hoofs so ye can get to Omaha!" At last accounts Jimmy was out of a situation and was on the look-out for some one who could lend him sufficient money to "get across the plains," *en route* for home.

The Prince of Wales utterly refuses to receive his sister's husband as a member of the royal family, and at the state ball, recently, gave orders that the Marquis should not be admitted at the royal entrance. He was accordingly refused admittance, and the Princess declined to enter except with her husband, saying that her place was where he was. The Marchioness went to take the Princess in by the general public entrance, and the result was that they all four entered the ball.

Archbishop Guibert, the new Bishop of Paris, was the strongest adherent of the Pope in the recent Council, and vehemently attacked both Dupanloup and Strossmayer both in and out of the Council. He is chiefly known, however, for a famous controversy with Mme. George Sand, while she lived in the district of Tours, in which the learned prelate was unmistakably worsted by the brilliant novelist.

There is a probability that Miss Charlotte Cushman will re-appear on the stage during the coming season. She has been importuned by managers in all quarters ever since her return to this country last autumn. The state of her health was such that she was compelled to decline all offers, though they were most liberal and tempting. Lately her health has greatly improved, and if her medical advisers do not think it imprudent, she will appear in the one character of "Queen Katherine" in Henry VIII., early in the fall, at Booth's Theater, in New York. She does not intend to revive any of the other characters of her repertoire.

Rev. Dr. M. Jacobs died at Gettysburg on the 23d. He was a minister of the Lutheran Church, and for forty years had held a professorship in Pennsylvania College, an institution controlled by the parent denomination to which he belonged. Dr. Jacobs was a learned as well as an amiable and polished gentleman, a good preacher, and a sincere and thorough worker. All his sympathies were bound up with the college with which he was so long connected, and with the theological seminary at the hill, at a little distance, occupied by General Lee as headquarters during the great battle. In these the able divine spent his life, forgetful of fame and intent only on fulfilling what he believed to be his mission.

Political Outlook in New York.

(From the Herald.)

Three weeks ago, from the personal feuds and factious divisions in the Republican camp, between Senators Fenton and Conkling and Collector Murphy and Mr. Greeley, and others too numerous to mention touching the division of the Custom House spoils and the sops to certain "anti-and-anti" Republicans from Tammany Hall, there was a fair prospect for at least fifty thousand Democratic majority in the State vote of November. But since that time and 12th of July this glorious prospect, like a castle in the clouds, has vanished into thin air. The Irish Democratic element of the city has to some extent become demoralized, and the Democratic Protestant elements of the rural districts are becoming inquisitive.

A Perilous Season.

Glorious and delightful as the summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of ailments. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the profession, the standard specific. While it is a panacea for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the Bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

An Irish Catholic Paper Talking Rationally.

After being scorched by the blazing petroleum editorials of the New York Irish papers on the recent riots of that city, it is especially gratifying to find a Catholic journal remonstrating with them, informing them that America is not Ireland, and warning them against the consequences of their teachings. The Boston *Pilot*, an influential and widely circulated paper, says that the Orangemen had as good a right to parade as have the Fenians; but it thinks that, if such toleration is found detrimental to the public peace, all processions of this character ought to be prohibited. Referring to the assertion of the defenders of the mob that the quarrel is not a religious one, it asks what sort of a fight is it, and argues that Irishmen can certainly have no right to quarrel with them for their colors, while the Fenian Legion of St. Patrick, organized for the purpose of making war on England, flaunts the green flag of Ireland in the faces of thousands of Englishmen in New York city. The *Pilot* cautions Catholics that, by adopting the acts of the rioters, they assume their moral liabilities, and deserve to receive the same condemnation which the lawbreakers merited; and furthermore, urges that the only effective way of getting rid of the apple of discord is for the United States to put its foot down with a will, and tell them all—Germans, French, Irish, Orange—"You have had enough now. There is only one flag to be raised in future in this country, and that flag is the Stars and Stripes." These are sound and sensible views. Processions held in commemoration of foreign events, and for objects foreign to the spirit of our institutions, have grown to be a nuisance? Why cannot an agreement be made between Orangemen and the general Irish population, foregoing the right of parade out of respect to the public order? Or do they love their foster country less, and their miserable feuds more?

The Baltimore Poisoning Case.

Public interest in the Wharton case, says the Baltimore *American*, continues unabated. Mrs. Wharton remains quietly in her cell, and her beautiful and devoted daughter shares her confinement. Their residence has been rented, and will soon be occupied by another family. Many curious reminiscences of Mrs. Wharton's girlhood have been revived by her present notoriety, all tending to show that a strain of most remarkable eccentricities, if not of insanity, runs in her blood. During her youthful vagaries at the beautiful belle, Miss Nugent, in Philadelphia, she had an aunt in the insane asylum, and some of her actions indicated that she was at that period infected by the same malady. During these early days she was in the habit of taking opium, the empty bottles having been found in the bureau drawers of her room when staying at a friend's house. She has been known to order furniture to be made and sent to her father's house, which, of course, would be sent back. She often wrote to gentlemen to come and see her at her father's house. Lieutenant Wharton, it is said, told a friend the morning he eloped with her that she had received a letter from her asking him to call as she was in trouble, and the friend advised him not to go, as he considered her deranged. Within a few days a letter has been received from a physician in Philadelphia that he has in his possession an order from Mr. Nugent, twenty-seven years ago, to put his daughter Ellen in an insane asylum. From this, of which she seems to have gotten wind, she escaped by marrying Wharton. Whatever the future developments in this remarkable case, it seems certain that it must rank among the causes *celebres* of the criminal courts.

The statement that less than six millions of the thirty-nine millions of the people of the United States own their own homesteads, and have each from a few hundreds of acres of lands, conveys an incorrect idea, as the inference may be drawn from it that more than five-sixths of the population own no homesteads, but are renters. The idea meant to be conveyed is that title deeds of real estate are held by nearly six millions of persons; but these are nearly all heads of families, and, with their wives and children, comprise more than thirty millions of souls. It is safe to estimate that six millions of families in the United States reside in their own houses, and that four millions of families own the farms they cultivate with their own hands. Ninety per cent. of all the land under cultivation in the United States is worked by the owners thereof, and not more than ten per cent. by renters or tenants. In the cities and towns the proportion of owners is greater. In New York, perhaps, four-fifths of the families live in rented tenements. In Philadelphia two-thirds of the families reside in their own dwellings. In Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities two-thirds of the families pay no rent, but own their own residences. In villages the proportion of house owners to renters is still greater.

AN association of capitalists and bankers in Germany have established a bureau in Frankfort for the purpose of investigating American securities of all kinds, and for promoting the investment of capital in American bonds and works of internal improvement. It is also an object of this association to promote emigration to America in order to assist the sale and cultivation of public lands, the parties interested in the movement believing that the labor of those emigrating will add greatly to the wealth of the country and to the stability of its interests.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN, Proprietor.

SWAYNE'S
Family Medicines.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

No Discovery in medical science during the present century enjoys such a reputation for curing Bronchitis, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Swayne's Ointment

Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch—cures Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills

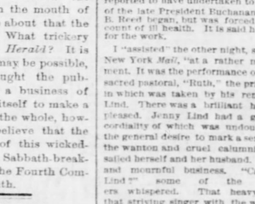
Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good Cathartic. These Pills contain every medicine desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which require the arrangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

London Hair Color Restorer.

This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is Purely Vegetable, and entirely devoid of all Poisonous Drugs. It is not a DYE, but will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color. It acts as a TONIC, and restores the natural secretions. Cut it and try it.

All Above Preparations sold Wholesale and Retail, by

McClarran & McKennan,
85 Market Street,
AND CORNER SMITHFIELD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

Our Trade Mark is
EVERY BODY TAKES IT! BRADY'S

FAMILY BITTERS.
(Copyright secured.)
For Dyspepsia, Chills and Fever, DYSENTRY AND FLUX.
For Liver and Kidneys it has no equal.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
MANUFACTURED BY
D. C. BRADY & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. A. STINE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 6 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR MERCHANTS.

Johnstown Improved
Hydraulic Cement,
Warranted the BEST IN THE MARKET for all purposes; bears as much Sand as any made in the United States.
Railroads, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.
AKRON SEWER PIPE CO.,
(Late HILLS & ADAMS.)
General Agents,
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

New Route to Bedford Springs
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.
An Omnibus will leave Bridgeport Daily on arrival of Baltimore Express, which leaves Pittsburgh at 6.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF 1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Av. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

$100,000

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION,)

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, taking precedence of the 7 per cents., are dated 1858, for thirty years, inte.est payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

TUESDAY'S EVENING, July 25, 1871.

The money market here is dull. Customers of the banks are offering but little paper, and depositors let their balances run up to full averages. In trade there is no elasticity, and, as expected at this season, the wants of business firms in the shape of loans are light.

—In local stocks so little is doing that quotations are hard to make. Among the cheap railroad stocks we hear some inquiry for Pittsburgh and Connellsville. There are but few lots of this stock on the market and these are are held at prices, much above what they were a year or so ago. Those best informed of the future of this stock think there is a good speculation in it at the present prices. Two-thirds of the stock is owned by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and could not be bought short of par, if at that. There are only about four thousand shares outside, and the most of this is owned by parties well posted as to its value, if held for a year or eighteen months. It is not out of the recollection of many how low the stock of Fort Wayne or Cleveland and Pittsburgh was, when shrewd parties who had faith in the future prospects of these roads bought up the stock, and realized immense profits by selling at a hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent. advance.

—The following stocks were sold this evening by A. McAlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Allegheny Suspension Bridge	$3 12½
M. and M. National Bank	69

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113¾	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113
10-40s	112¾	112¾
Gold		112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

Gold	112¾
United States 6s of 1881	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1864	113¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
Union Pacific Railroad	99
Central Pacific Railroad	99
Currency Pacific	113¾

—The import entries of New York, embracing foreign dry goods and general merchandise, for the past week, were $6,094,317 as against $5,456,699 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce, other than gold and silver, were $4,441,607, against $2,567,460 same week in 1870. The exports of gold and silver, $1,479,859, against $6,107,-253 same week in 1870. The customs duties in gold paid into the New York office of the United States Treasury for the week were $3,270,597.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at A. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 25, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
C. & R.	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
Do. pref'd	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
Hudson		120				
Mich. Cent.		106				
Lake Shore	108⅛	108⅜	108	108	108	108
Illinois Cent.		131¾		131⅝		131⅝
Chero. & Iron	131	131	131	131	131	131
C. & N. W.	88	88⅜	87⅝	88	88⅛	88⅛
Do. pref'd	82	82	82	82	82	82
Rock Island	107⅝	107⅞	107⅜	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
St. Paul	87	87⅛	87	87	87	87
Do. pref'd	80⅜	80⅝	80⅜	80	80	80
Tol. & Wabash		50		50		50
Do. pref'd		80		82		82
Fort W. prf'd	99½	99½	99⅝	99½	99½	99⅝
Ohio & Miss.	44⅜	44⅝	45	44⅜	44⅝	44⅝
Ohio, A. pref'd		124		123		
Do. pref'd		124		123		
R. I. & P.		103		103		
N. J. Central		103⅞		103⅝		
Quicksilver		27		27⅛		
W. U. Tel.	56⅜	57⅛	57	57⅛		
Quicksilver pref.		54		54		
Pacific Mail		44	44⅜	44	44⅜	44⅜
Adams Ex.		95	95	95		
Wells F.		55⅛	55			
American Ex.		54		54⅜		
U. S. Ex.		50		50		
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	31
Lehigh Navigation	57½
Catawissa preferred	48⅝
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	44½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126⅝
Schuylkill Navigation	17⅝
Reading	55½

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, July 25, 1871. }

REMARKS—The weather continues favorable for harvesting and all other purposes, being moderately cool with occasional showers of rain. We have little change to note in the ruling prices of leading articles. Whilst flour maintains its present figures, wheat is slowly declining. We are reposted sales of old red, in small lots, at $1 20@1 22 and white wheat at $1 25@1 30 ₰ bushel. New wheat is a shade lower, but in a short time the term "old" will be obsolete. Hay is declining by the arrival of large loads from wagon to-day of prime old at $20@23 ₰ ton. Groceries—Whilst the trade cannot be called active, a fair demand is reported at quotations. The arrival of cheese is heavy. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm. Butter and eggs are in ample supply. The fruit and vegetable markets are most abundantly supplied with all seasonable articles.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—In the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

ASHES—The demand is limited. Following are the ruling prices: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4¼@4½c; Pearls, 5¾@6c; Pots 7¼c.

APPLES—The supply has fallen off, and good choice large sizes sell readily at $4 50@5 00 ₰ bbl; common range in price from $3 00, 3 50@4 10. Receipts since our last only 62 bbls.

BEANS—Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—Supply fully equal to the demand. Receipts light. Prime choice 16@17c; fair to good 12@14c; grease butter 8@9c.

BLACKBERRIES—The supply is abundant, and sales are reported at from 6@6½ ₰ bushel.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; sales at 5@6½c ₰ lb.

BEESWAX—Sales at 23@25c ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER—In fair demand: sales ¼-lb cans ₰ doz. $1 75; ½ lb 2 75; 1-lb cans $5; 3-lb cans, $20 ₰ doz.

BROOMS—The market contains an ample supply. The stores now for the various qualities are here: fancy, $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 @2 50 per dozen.

BOOTS AND BROGANS—Market firm and unchanged: following are the ruling figures: Hams, sugar-cured 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11@11½c; plain shoulders, 11c; breakfast bacon, plain, 13¼c; S. C. do. 15c; dried beef 18½@19c. Mess Pork, $17 50. Lard, tierces, 13¼c; 10 lb kegs and buckets 13@13¼c.

CANDLES—The ruling rates are as follows: Star, 9@9½c; sperm, short wick, 42c; long, 42@43c ₰ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 568 box. Prime is in fair demand—low grades not sought after. New York and Goshen 13½@13½c; Ohio Goshen 10½@11c; Factory 9½@10c; Dairy sales ₰ lb.

CORDAGE—The market remains steady with a good trade demand. The current rates for new Louisville Hydraulic are as follows: 6 ₰ lb, Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $1 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 00@3 25 ₰ bbl.

COUNTRY MEATS—Demand light and prices nominal. Country hams 9@10c; do. sides 6½@7c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady but not very active, standard brands sold is quoted in a jobbing way at 30c. The usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Bulk. The last sales reported were at 80@85c ₰ bush.

DRIED FRUITS—The market was inactive; prices weak and very uncertain, apples ranging from 4@5c; sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; halves 11@12c ₰ lb.

EGGS—Supply equal to the demand; sales strictly fresh at 17½@18c.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 5,600 bbls. Market quiet, dull and unchanged, with a tendency to lower figures. We quote as follows: Standard western brands, from store—good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 00@7 10; choice to double extra $7 25@7 35; fancy brands $7 50@8 00. The Diamond Mills flour has been reduced—see ₰ bbl on all grades.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last aggregate as follows:

Wheat	sacks. 928	Corn	sacks. 1,839
Barley	do. 24	Rye	do. 111
Oats	do. 1,779		

The new crop is coming forward rapidly, and the market is unsettled. Millers and dealers are disposed to buy only sparingly, and holders generally have to meet immediate wants. As stated in our remarks old red wheat has declined 5c @1 20 ₰ bushel, and white $1 25@1 30. New red wheat is freely offered at $1 20; white $1 30. Oats—Market quiet, and prices held at 40c for first hands; 45@46c from store. Corn steady but prices unchanged; several car loads changed hands in bulk at 66 to 66c. Rye—Light demand; salesat 78@80c. Barley—More firm, we are reported sales of spring at 90c. The crop in this section is reported small.

GROCERIES—Trade fair and prices unchanged. We quote:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 10c; A coffee, 10c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10¾c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18¾c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15¾@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 75c. Gunpowder, fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 95c; fair 80@90c. Souchong fancy $1 30; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 90c; Cassia 50c.

Rice—Sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—Island N at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY—Receipts heavy and prices lower; sales from wagon at $20 00@23 00, and from store on the wharf at $18 00@20 00 ₰ ton; new hay is a shade lower.

HIDES—Sales of salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers' (cow and steer) 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 73@75c for No. 1, and 65@67c for No. 2.

HONEY—In good supply with a fair trade demand at 25@30c ₰ lb.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₰ ton; dressed 12½c ₰ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₰ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₰ bbl.

ONIONS—Market firm with a good demand. The current rates were $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 20@1 25 ₰ cwt; shipstuffs $1 70; middlings $1 65@1 75; $25 ₰ ton.

POULTRY—For young 50@50c ₰ pair; old 70@75c. Supply fair.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₰ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; straw paper, short weight 12c ₰ lb.

PEANUTS—Market firm, with sales at 11c.

POTATOES—The market is over stocked; prices dull and declining. Sales were made at a variety of prices ranging from $2 00@2 50 ₰ bbl.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₰ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₰ doz.

RAISINS AND VEGETABLES—The market is well supplied. Prices are governed by the supply and demand, and fluctuate to such a degree that it is difficult to give correct quotations, therefore we omit them.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—Market well supplied with city rendered, with sales at 8c ₰ lb.

WILLOWS—are scarce. Kentucky would bring 10c per fifty.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c; common rectified 95c; proof rectified $1 05; rye and corn $1 05@1 75 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ₰ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 26, 1871. }

REMARKS—The crude market has undergone no quotable change, holders still refusing to make concessions in order to effect sales. Refiners are not disposed to purchase the raw material at the present figures; they contend that the refined must advance or crude decline before they will be justified in running these risks. It does certainly appear strange that refined is steadily declining.

CRUDE.

The market was quiet but firm; prices are without alteration. We quote as follows: Spot, all year, 12c; R. O. all year 13c; lower creek 14 85@14 90; Parker's Landing $4 90; Oil City $5 10.

SALES.

1,000 bbls July.....12¾c
1,000 bbls Foster's.....$5 00

REFINED.

Market quiet; prices for early deliveries slightly off. We quote as follows: Spot, 26c; July, 26c; August, 25¾c; September, 25¾c; for last half August 25¾c offered; for first half September 25½c bid.

SALES.

5,000 bbls August 26.....25¾c
5,000 bbls September 1st.....25¾c

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—In good demand. Prices very firm. Business is improving. Sales 3,000 city made on spot, delivered, at $1 85; 200 country made on spot, delivered, at $1 80.

Reported by Western Union Telegraph Line.

TITUSVILLE, July 25.—The market is very quiet and without change in prices. The following are the

Cattle.

The arrivals to this time have been heavy; the quality fair; the number of buyers in attendance large. The market has not fairly opened up; buyers are holding off and asking concessions. The feeling is weak, and if the arrivals continue heavy prices will go lower. Scarcely any have been sold, and it is almost impossible to give quotations; but the following are the rates at which sellers are holding: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $5 80 to $6 00; good to choice, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50; common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 20 to $5 30; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 25 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 00 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 25 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts light. The demand has fallen off some, and hogs have declined 5c since yesterday. The market dull and feeling downwards. Light hogs in best demand. The following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra, Philadelphia $5 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 10.

Sheep.

The arrivals fair. The market continues steady, with a fair demand for all the offerings. Quite a number of buyers are here for stock sheep, and the feeling on that class is better than for something. The following are the current prices for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, 5¾@5¾c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25 @4 50; thin stock, peddling lots, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 62; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25; lambs, 5@6c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

July 24.—The market for beef cattle is dull and prices are weak. We quote extra at 8@8½c; choice at 7@7½c; fair to good at 5½@6½c, and common at 4@5c ₰ gross. Receipts 2,600 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:

Head.		Price.
40	Kimball & Alexander, Pa., grs.	6½@7¼
26	Wm. Poole, West Va., grs.	6¼@6¾
63	Owen Smith, West Va., grs.	4½@6¾
19	E. Mayer, Western, grs.	5½@6
40	Jas. Christy, Western, grs.	6½@7¼
70	Alex. Christy, Western, grs.	6¼@7¼
105	John McAteer, Western, grs.	6¼@7¼
65	P. McFillen, Western, grs.	6 @7
28	Pa. Hathaway, Western, grs.	6¼@7
20	Jones McClure, Pa., grs.	6¼@7
40	B. F. McFillen, Western, grs.	6 @7
26	Wm. Poole, Pa., grs.	6 @7
465	Martin Fuller & Co., Western.	7 @8
75	James McFillen, do	6 @7
20	Jas. McFillen, do	6½@7¼
155	M. Ullman & Co., do	7 @8
197	Heaney, Miller & Co., do	6 @7¼
190	Dan. Smith & Bro., do	6½@7¼
29	I. Frank, do	6½@6¾
50	D. Smith, do	6 @7
77	G. Schamberg, do	6¼@7¼
90	Hope & Levi, do	5¾@7¾
50	Thos. Duffy, W. Va	6 @6½
17	M. Dreyfoos, do	5½@6¾

Cows and calves in limited request at last week's figures. Sales of springers at $35 to $50, and fresh cows at $40 to $65. Receipts 250.

Sheep—Meet a lively inquiry, and we notice sales at 5 to 5¾c per ₰. gross. Receipts 17,000 head.

Hogs have been unsettled, and prices have advanced. Sales of corn fed at 7 to 7¼c per ₰. Receipts 2,400 head.—*Bulletin.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced 2c; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 red winter at $1 21. Corn steady, low mixed 60c. Oats dull and nominal. No. 1 held at 52c; new to 48c; new to arrive this week, 42c. Crude petroleum quiet and weak at $5 50; refined $7 50.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—Flour. Demand light but hold firm extra spring $5 25@5 75; final firm. No. 1 $1 18; No. 2 $1 14. Corn rules rigid firm. No. 2 42c. Corn firm; low quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal and firm; No. 1 61c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 25.—Wheat steady and in moderate demand and 1@2c higher. No. 1 Treadwell $1 20; do amber, new, $1 22. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Sugar and molasses unchanged. Coffee inactive at 18½@18c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25. Cotton dull and nominal; sales 1,200 bales; good ordinary 16½@16¾c; low mid. ding 17⅝@17¾c; middling 20c; receipts 800 bales; exports, foreign, 501 bales; stock 63,507 bales.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¼@112⅜.

NEW YORK, July 25—P. M.

MONEY

Easy at 2@2½ ₰ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 110¾.

GOLD.

Gold has been more active to-day. The bull clique are trying to advance the price again, but it hardly seems probable that they will succeed. It opened at 112⅛ and closed at 112⅜@112⅝. To-morrow's interest to 1 32 of 1 ₰ cent ₰ day was paid for use; one small lot was loaned at 1 ₰ cent. for carrying. Clearings $30,000,000. Exports to-day $2,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but steady on everything except 6s of '81 and currency bonds, which were strong and advanced.

Coupons, 1881	116½	5-20s, 1867	112⅞
5-20s, 1862	114	5-20s, 1868	113¼
5-20s, 1864	113¾	10-40s	112⅝
5-20s, 1865	113¾	Currency 6s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull and heavy, with the exception of Tennessees, which were steady.

Missouris	98½	Virginias, old	67
Tennessees, old	72	North Carolinas, old	40
Tennessees, new	72½	North Carolinas, new	37
Virginias, new	72½		

STOCKS.

Stocks active and business seems to have commenced again, though but few large operators are seen at the Exchange. Rock Island and Northwestern are depressed again to-day, with the intention of influencing the remainder of the list, but the market is no larger—a small amount of the "long" interest to lower start prices upward. The chief interest has been in Erie, Rock Island, Union Pacific, Ohio, Western Union, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph. The latter sold at 27 at the close of the day broke suddenly from 27¼ to 26¾ for common. The market closed dull and weak. The tone was evidently particularly hazardous to sell Lake Shore or Western Union.

U. S. Telegraph	56½	Rock Island	108⅞
Quicksilver	27⅛	N. J. Central	103⅝
Mariposa	4	St. Paul	88
Mariposa pref.	6¼	Preferred	82
Adams Express	95⅝	Wabash	50
Wells, Fargo & Co.	55	Preferred	82
Amer'n Express	55½	Fort Wayne	99⅝
United States Express	50	Chicago & Alton	131⅝
Pacific Mail	44⅝	Preferred	94
New York Central	95¾	Chicago and Altons	131⅝
New York Cent. Scrip	91⅝	Preferred	125
Erie	25¾	Ohio and Mississippi	44⅞
Preferred	97½	Toledo, Wab. and W.	50
Harlem	126⅜	Burlington and Quincy	102
Preferred	130	Lake Shore	108
Reading	111⅝	Illinois Central	131
Michigan Central	106⅛	Union Pacific	98⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	101	Central Pacific Bonds	87⅛
Northwestern	86⅞	Union	87⅛
Northwestern Pref'd	88⅞		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No 2 spring 1⅜c higher at $1 15@1 16; this afternoon dull and moderately active.

CORN—No 2 higher closed at 40½@40¾c; this afternoon quiet and unchanged.

OATS—No 2 firmer at 41½@42c for new and old.

RYE—No 2 stronger at 78@78½c.

BARLEY—No 2 firmer at 75c.

HOGS—Firm at 9@.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork closed at $14 00. Lard 9@9c. Bulk meats—Shoulders at 8¼ 25@8 00; receipts 7,000; shipments 4,000.

CATTLE—Dull at $3 00@5 65.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Cotton steady, middling uplands 20½c. Flour active and advanced; superfine western and state $5 50@5 75; common to good extra do. $5 80@6 00; choice $6 05@6 25; white western extra $6 25@6 60; choice do. $6 65@6 75. Southern flour active, firm and unchanged; fair to fancy $6 75@7 50; choice $7 60@8 00. Canada flour steady and unchanged. Rye flour firm and unchanged. Corn meal quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat active and 1@2c higher; No. 2 Chicago $1 15@1 16; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 20@1 21; amber winter $1 20@1 21; white winter $1 20@1 25; Red, and amber $1 20@1 21; white western $1 20@1 25. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley quiet. Malt active. Corn firm and 1@2c higher; sales 60,000 bushels at 60@61c for new; Boston mixed 60@61½c; good to choice do. 62@63c; yellow 59@59½c. Oats active and advanced; western 42@43c; Ohio, 43@47c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar—Refined firm; fair to good refining 9½@9⅝c; Cuba, 9¼@9½c. Molasses dull and nominal. Rice, 8@9c. Crude petroleum 14½c; refined 25¾@25¾c. Pork dull and drooping; new, $14 50@—. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; prime mess $13 00@—. Lard steady; $14 40@14 50 for September $14 62½. Beef and bacon unchanged. Lard heavy, prime steam 9⅞@10¼c; kettle dried 10¼c; Augusts 10¾c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; $5 30@6 85 for shipping extras. Wheat active; spring No 2 $1 20@1 40. Oats and corn strong and unchanged in prices. Lard quiet and weak. Eggs firm and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The demand has been less active owing to the prevalence of a severe storm. In the jobbing market, nevertheless, parties of a bargain hunt. Printed cottons are in light demand and dull. Ginghams and prints of desirable styles are firm and in moderate request at 10@11c for the latter. Prints rule steady; command 12@13½c, and a few popular makes 14c; heavy fancy shirtings, 12½@13c; fine do. 14@15c; cambrics quot. colored jaconets 16c. Kearsarge bleached do 16c. Amoskeag bleached sheetings 12c; do 2 lbs do. Pemberton, 1 16 do. do 4-4 36c; do 9-4 40c; do 10-4 45c. Fruit of the Loom 15c. Bay Mills do 15c; do 17c. Bay Mills 17c. Lonsdale 14c. Lonsdale do 16c. New York Mills 18c. Lonsdale cambric 22c. Amoskeag cambric 20c. Wamsutta 19c. Dark styles delaines have been selling at 20c, but the price on the best of fall work is not yet fixed, and agents have been considering what establishing a regular range, in accordance with the advance in raw material.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Cotton dull but unsettled middling 20½@20¾c; no sales. Flour quiet and unchanged; new family $6 00@8 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 16@1 20. Corn dull and unsettled at 44@45c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 72@73c. Oats dull and unchanged; new 40@43c. Barley quiet and unchanged; fall sixrow 90@95c; but holders generally unwilling to make concessions; nominally 85@90c. Pork dull and nominally $14 50@14 75. Lard dull; prime steam 9⅝c; kettle 10¼c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8c. Bacon dull—Shoulders 8½c; clear sides offered at 12c, but not sales for buy; clear ribs 11½c; clear 11¾c; and good at full prices at $4 25@4 50. Cattle firm at $2 50@5 00 for common to extra; sales of fresh cows at $30@55. Hogs active and firmer at $5 10@5 15. Whisky—demand good at full prices at 92c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Market weak; 9 A. M., 25c; July 25c; August 25¾@25¾c; September 25¾; cases 29c. Crude 13½c.

Pacific and Atlantic Line!

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 3 P. M.—Market quiet and easy; crude has been offered to-day at 14¼c, without finding buyers. Refined quiet; sales holding at 14½; to 14¾c, with 14c bid. Refined very quiet, and little doing; one sale of 1,500 bbls, July contract, at 25½c; August is held firm by refiners at 26c, but speculators and exporters are willing to sell at 25¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 25.—Market quiet, and nothing doing; nominal price 24 ₰ 8; cases.

BOURSEVILLE, July 25.—Market quiet at 24 ₰ 8; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, July 25.—Market dull and inactive at 24 ₰ 8; 24 ₰ 8.

OIL CITY, July 25.—Market exceedingly quiet; lower creek $5 00@5 10; Oil City $5 00.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 25.—Market quiet at 24 25@4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Market very quiet; little doing in crude or refined; crude 14¼@14½c with no bids; refined, July contract at 25¾c, and sales yesterday at 25¾@25½c now bid; August offered at 25¾; cargoes to suit vessels sold at 25¾c by vendors; 25¾@25¾c by buyers; 26c with bid.

TIDIOUTE, July 25, 9 P. M.—Market quiet at $4 50@4 55½.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 5 P. M.—Crude 14c refined: July 24¾@24¾c; August 25¼@25½c; September 25½ c.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Co.	Brilliant Oil Works	220
Vandergrift & J.	Eagle Oil Works	154
Vandergrift & J.	Tarentum Oil Works	474
Vandergrift & F.	Spring Oil Works	154
J. Murchall	Standard Oil Works	74
Phillips Bro.	Penn Oil Works	630
Thos. King	Riverside Oil Works	46
Dresser & Lyon	Hutchinson Oil Works	160
P. Hutchison	Eagle Oil Works	992
P. Hutchison	Tarentum Oil Works	630
P. Hutchison	Petrolite Oil Works	302
P. Hutchison	Spring Oil Works	77
Wm. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	240
Wm. Stewart	Nonpareil Oil Works	456
Crawford	Commercial Oil Works	85
Keeling	Forsythe Oil Works	308
T. P. Wilson	Forsythe Oil Works	154
Jas. Wilkins	National Oil Works	308
Thos. King	Commercial Oil Works	77

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Brilliant Oil Works	52	Eagle Oil Works	154
Tarentum Oil Works	52	Sterling Oil Works	154
Standard Oil Works	52	Penn Oil Works	154
Riverside Oil Works	46	Hutchinson Oil Works	160
Hutchinson Oil Works	46	Petrolite Oil Works	76
Vesta Oil Works	24	Sunbeam Oil Works	240
Nonpareil Oil Works	456	Commercial Oil Works	154
Forsythe Oil Works	462	National Oil Works	308
Total			4,836

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 464 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia

Union Refining & Storing Co, 99 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Scott, Lyons & Lyons, 222 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....785

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, July 25, 1871. }

Cattle.

The arrivals to this time have been heavy; the quality fair; the number of buyers in attendance large. The market has not fairly opened up; buyers are holding off and asking concessions. The feeling is weak, and if the arrivals continue heavy prices will go lower. Scarcely any have been sold, and it is almost impossible to give quotations; but the following are the rates at which sellers are holding: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $5 80 to $6 00; good to choice, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50; common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 20 to $5 30; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 25 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 00 to $4 00; Texas steers, $3 25 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts light. The demand has fallen off some, and hogs have declined 5c since yesterday. The market dull and feeling downwards. Light hogs in best demand. The following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra, Philadelphia $5 50; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 10.

Sheep.

The arrivals fair. The market continues steady, with a fair demand for all the offerings. Quite a number of buyers are here for stock sheep, and the feeling on that class is better than for something. The following are the current prices for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold on this market: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, 5¾@5¾c; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 25 @4 50; thin stock, peddling lots, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 62; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25; lambs, 5@6c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Ohio western extra $6 00@6 50; family $6 75@7 25; fancy $7 50@8 00. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at 92c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Russia	July 26	Liverpool	
Idaho	July 26	Liverpool	
Bermuda	July 26	Liverpool	
India	July 29	Glasgow	
Algeria	July 29	Liverpool	
St. Laurent	July 29	Liverpool	
St. Olaf	Aug. 1	Antwerp	
Westphalia	Aug. 1	Hamburg	
Malta	Aug. 1	Liverpool	
City of Manchester	Aug. 1	London	
Colorado	Aug. 2	Liverpool	
Cuba	Aug. 2	Liverpool	
Baltic	Aug. 2	Liverpool	
City of Antwerp	Aug. 3	Liverpool	
Java	Aug. 3	Liverpool	
Rienville	Aug. 3	Bremen	
Atlantic	Aug. 3	Havana	
Adriatic	Aug. 5	Liverpool	
City of Paris	Aug. 5	Liverpool	
Columbia	Aug. 5	Glasgow	
Alexandria	Aug. 9	Liverpool	
Wisconsin	Aug. 9

THE VERY LATEST.

CUBA.

Cuban Patriots Executed—Colonel Hall, Recently Executed, Not an American—Anxiety as to the Result of the Crisis in Spain.

HAVANA, July 25.—Alvarez and Hernandez, the Cuban emissaries from Cespedes, recently captured, were executed at Matanzas yesterday. Carlos Loret Mala, Minister of the Treasury of the Cuban Government, Quartermaster Aquilero, Ernesto Loacis, Jose Guerra, Manuel Quesada, and several members of the Betancourt family have surrendered to the Spaniards. Insurgent Col. Hall, who surrendered at Mansanillo, is a Cuban and not an American, as has been reported. Felipi Augusto Bayez, can, as has been reported. Felipi Augusto Bayez, can, as has been captured recently at Cujo Cruz and brought to Puerto Principe and executed. Colonel Batasdilla, of the insurgent army has been killed. There is much anxiety manifested by the people and government employees to know the result of the crisis in Spain.

POLITICAL.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Colonel McCook, Democratic nominee for Governor, opened the campaign at Ashtabula to-day. He had a very large and attentive audience.

NIAGARA FALLS, July 25.—Senator Fenton was serenaded this evening at the Cataract Hotel. A crowd of 2,000 assembled. In response to calls the Senator appeared, and in the course of his remarks said: We are approaching a period which will decide the political direction of the nation for many years. Meanwhile, we have important State interests to secure. If we were simply indifferent and in need only of an exciting incentive, as that which springs from fresh alarm and danger, the recent occurrences in the great city of our State and country would furnish it. I will not now speak of the blunder and reproof; but I am sure we must all feel the importance of unity in union and more determined efforts to the end that civil authority may be intrusted to those who will strive at all times to insure the full protection of the Constitution and laws, and administer public affairs in the spirit and integrity of our free popular government. It should be of little moment who occupy official positions of the favor of federal patronage, so that they are capable and honest men, who fairly and efficiently reflect the popular faith and sound principles of the party. It is to be hoped, however, that nothing growing out of this or other matters will impair the zeal of any one for the success of the Republican principles, an earnest desire to co-operate with each and every member of the party to attain it. I have been invited to meet quarters with entertaining special concern as to the personality of the next Presidency, with a desire to give the nomination to this or that particular course. The suggestion misconceives my feeling. However important my opinions and expressions may be, I have no other wish than that the candidate be one who most fully embodies Republican principles, and is best capable of leading our forces to victory.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Illinois Republican State Central Committee is in session in this city to-day, in consultation with leading Republicans from various parts of the State on matters connected with the political future.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Senator Morton, of Indiana, will speak at Weidner Hall, in this city, on Friday evening, July 28, on the political topics of the day.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The Republican State Central Committee of Illinois has called a State Convention, to meet at Springfield, September 20, to nominate a candidate for Congressman and other officers.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1871.

SUSPENSION OF WORK.

A temporary injunction has been granted by Judge Wylie, restraining the Board of Public Works from using the appropriation made by the Legislative Assembly for the improvement of streets, etc., the Board of Public Works has suspended all work on the streets, avenues and alleys in the District of Columbia, throwing a large number of men out of employment.

MONUMENT TO EDWIN M. STANTON.

A steamer from Philadelphia brought to Georgetown to-day a monument from that city, to be placed over the remains of ex-Secretary Stanton, in Oakhill Cemetery. The monument is of the Doric order, procured by his widow and his executors, and cost $2,500. It bears the name of deceased and the date of his birth and death, and is made of silver-tinged granite.

CANALS NOT NAVIGABLE WATERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day made a decision of which the following is the substance: A canal used for purposes of trade cannot be treated as navigable waters of the United States, even though it may extend beyond the limits of a single State, and commence or terminate with navigable waters of the United States. Canals, therefore, as long as they remain exclusively within the termini of the canal, are not subject to the navigation laws, and if found trading between district and district, or between different places in the same district. They must be navigating naturinal navigable waters to be subject to the enrollment and license laws; hence if they leave a canal and enter into navigable waters of the United States for purposes of trade and commerce, that moment they become liable to all the provisions of the navigation laws and to the payment of an alien tonnage tax if without the proper marine papers.

CRIME.

A Circusman Murdered in Iowa.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—A special from Desmoines, Iowa, states that James Gennon, connected with John Robinson's circus, from this city, was killed on Sunday night by some person unknown.

Whisky Murders at a Camp Meeting.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 25.—A big row resulting in the death of two Indians and one colored man, took place a few days ago at Smith Paul, a place two miles west of Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. There was a camp meeting going on of colored people and Indians, when several bad characters made their appearance with a number of kegs of whisky and colored men getting drunk, a fight ensued with the result stated.

Burglary in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—A shoe store on Dumain and Charles streets was last night burglarized, and goods to the value of $2,000 wagoned off the premises. Two Metropolitan police officers did not, it is said, hinder it, have been suspended.

The St. Louis Robbery a Sort Up Affair.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Further developments of the express robbery to-day lead to the suspicion that it was a "put up job," and that Kendall, the driver, and perhaps Sanders, the messenger, were concerned in it. Kendall's character is said to be very weak. When he was taken to the police station his eyes showed no signs of having had pepper sniffed into them, or the gag in his mouth was so loosely adjusted that he could have pushed it out with his tongue, had he desired to do so. Besides this, his hands were at no time bound, and there was a pistol on the wagon seat beside him, which he did not attempt to use, nor did he make any demonstrations calculated to attract attention on the street while he was being rifled. *In regard to Sanders*, it is stated that when he inquired for Mrs. Larkin at a house in the alley, he passed through the yard to a point from the front of the house, apparently to be out of the way while the robbers were taking care of Kendall in the wagon, which had been driven in the direct line instead of standing on the street, as previously reported. Kendall's bail in the case, and Sanders is in the custody of the express agent, and the case will be thoroughly investigated.

Murdered by Singing.

The murder referred to this morning as having been committed yesterday some miles from this city, occurred in this wise: John Atwood, a laborer, was sitting on the porch of John Crenshaw, some twelve miles from the city, singing to the entire family a loud tone. Joseph Sumituch told him to stop. Atwood replied, "this is a free country, and I will sing as I please." Sumituch then stepped in front of Atwood and kicked him in the stomach, killing him instantly. Sumituch has been arrested.

The Men Who Hung Mearn to be Tried.

PEORIA, ILL., July 25.—Several of the persons who were engaged in the hanging of Mears, at Watseka, the other day, were in this city to-day, and it is stated they will give themselves up to the authorities and demand a trial. Hon. W. H. O'Brien has been retained as counsel for the defendants.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—River seven feet one, having fallen four inches. Partially cloudy and turned suddenly warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—River falling, with twenty-two inches and six feet on the Portland canal bar. Clear and pleasant. Business lively. Arrived—Eddyville, Cairo; Pink Varbie and barges leaves for St. Louis to-night. The Green river locks are about repaired, and boats will be able to pass through in a few days.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—River falling, with two feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 25.—Weather cloudy and cool; fine rain this afternoon. River fallen three inches. Port list: Up—Fayette, 8 P. M.; Florence Lee, 3 P. M. Down—Mary Ament, 4 P. M.; Rapidan No. 2, 5 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 6 P. M.; Rose Hite, 7 P. M. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 25.—Port list: Ada Hallman, Louisville packet, 10 P. M.; Columbia, Arkansas river to St. Louis, 10 P. M.; City of Quincy, St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis to Memphis. The Quincy was aground twelve hours at Greenleaf. The Dove came here this morning for a lighter to relieve barges aground at the same place. River fell two inches. Light rain all afternoon; mercury 76.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Arrived—Rob Roy and S. S. Merrill, Keokuk; Mary McDonald, Lexington; Moonstone, Illinois; Glasgow, Omaha; Richmond, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis. Departed—Beardstown, Galveston; Tennessee, Arkansas City and Rob Roy, Keokuk; Susie Silver, New Orleans; Lake Superior, St. Paul. River still falling. Weather cloudy, with a prospect of rain and getting cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Rained the greatest part of last night and nearly all day. River stationary. Up—H. S. Turner, Shannon, Spring and Belle St. Louis. Down—Edinburgh, City of Cairo, Minnie and Mary E. Foe.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 25.—Cloudy and threatening weather all day. River fell one inch.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 25.—Down—W. F. Pike, 6 A. M. Up—City of Vicksburg, 7 P. M.; John Kyle, 10 last night. Warm and cloudy. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—No arrivals. Departed—Atlantic and barges and Bismarck, St. Louis.

Titusville Petroleum Market.

TITUSVILLE, July 25.—The *Courier* reports the petroleum market as follows: Sales—

1,000 bbls Upper Road, Church Run pipe	$4 65
500 bbls Petroleum Centre, regardless	4 90
1,000 bbls Bynd Farm, 45½ gravity	4 95
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 85
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 85
500 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 85
175 bbls Rouseville, regardless	4 85
1,000 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 80
500 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, 47 gravity	4 90
500 bbls Rouseville, 46 gravity	4 95
550 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 92½
500 bbls Rouseville, 45 gravity	4 92½
500 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity	5 12½

Another very quiet day all along the creek, with buyers in the minority quite indifferent as to our purchasing. Buyers were not to be found on the Upper Road at any price, at least we could hear of no transactions. Offers of even $4 50 for A. T. Co., were not to be had. We cite no change on the Lower Road or at Oil City. Market slightly weaker.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Cattle—receipts comparatively light, being 254 cars against 377 last week. Holders are firm and demand ¼c higher, but buyers did not take hold; quality of stock not up to the requisite standing; sales 46 Indiana steers 1,348 to 1,486 lbs at $5 75@6 00; 96 Texans 1,168 lbs at $5 25@5 67; 61 Illinois, 1,316 lbs, on private terms; 49 Ohio, 1,245 to 1,474 lbs, at $5 75@6 80; 23 Michigan, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $5 00. Sheep—No great demand and supply moderate; sales 116 Michigan ewes, 92 lbs, at $4 25; 30 do, averaging 90 lbs, at $3 25. Hogs dull, and ¼c lower; sales 628 at $1 92 @5 00.

Watertown Cattle Market.

WATERTOWN, MASS., July 25.—Beef Cattle—Receipts 496; market moderately active; sales extra at $7@8 25; first quality $6 50@7 00; second quality $5 75@6 25; third $5@5 75. Sheep and lambs—receipts 3,130; prices not so firm; sales in lots at $7@8. Veal calves $5@7.

The Arsenal Philological Society commenced its third annual session in New Haven yesterday. Chancellor Crosby, of New York, President of the Society, delivered an address. Papers on important points will be read to-day by Professors Whitney, Marsh, Hall, Hadley, and others. In the evening a reception will be given in Yale Art Gallery.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

James Ash, a night watchman on the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, at Franklin, Mo., was killed by passing freight train last Saturday.

A violent hail storm passed over a portion of Pike county, Mo., about a week ago, which completely destroyed all the corn and tobacco crops in its path.

The members of the Prince Edward's Island Legislative Council and House of Assembly are opposed to the government, and have memorialized the Lieutenant Governor, asking that an extra session be called for the consideration of the Washington treaty. The *Islander*, the government organ, semi-officially says the request will not be acceded to, and in regard to the treaty, which is viewed with some favor, their export to the United States, being fish and paper, the *Islander* says the island government, by advice of the governments of Great Britain and Canada, has taken measures to have the provisions of the treaty put in operation at once without waiting the formal approval of the Legislatures.

Advices from Labrador, *via* Newfoundland, do not confirm the reports of the disastrous storms there which were recently published in the American papers.

Four horses from Chicago, eleven from Cincinnati and three from Indianapolis are now training at the Buffalo Driving Park for the August races.

R. F. Hibbett, a prominent citizen of Louisville, dropped dead yesterday while watering flowers in his garden.

There were slight frosts in Northern Ohio on Sunday and Monday mornings.

Frederick Seymour, second officer of the New York steamship Lodona, fell overboard and was drowned on the 18th inst., off Frying Pan shoals.

Joseph Murlock was run over and killed by a train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, near Carbon, Ind., Monday night. He leaves a large family in poverty.

Prof. C. H. F. Peters, of the Litchfield Observatory, Hamilton College, announces the discovery of a small planet, the 114th in the group Asteroids, at three o'clock yesterday. It was observed by twenty-one hours and twenty minutes of right ascension and ten degrees twelve minutes south decliension, having moved in twenty-four hours forty-five seconds in the former and, and four minutes and twenty seconds toward the south. Its magnitude is estimated between twelve and thirteen.

The New York agricultural excursion party were hospitably entertained in St. Louis yesterday. They left in the afternoon for Indian Territory.

Hon. M. C. Cameron was sworn in Monday night as Crown Commissioner of Lands for Ontario, and Hon. Stephen Richards as Provincial Secretary and Registrar.

It is rumored in Montreal that Sir George E. Cartier is about to retire from the ministry and receive an imperial appointment. Hon. Mr. Langewin will succeed him as leader of the Lower Canada party. Sir Francis Hincks also retires to take the position of President of the Metropolitan Bank. He will be succeeded as Minister of Finance by Hon. Mr. Tilley.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

PRESIDENCY OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN ROAD TENDERED TO MR. GRISWOLD.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—It is reported that W. D. Griswold, late President of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, has been tendered a similar position on the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad.

LIVELY TIMES AHEAD.

It is not improbable that lively times will be inaugurated in the railroad war between Cincinnati and St. Louis, growing out of the recently announced line put on the Vandalia route. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, that has hitherto occupied the impartial role as the fulcrum to the two rival lines from Indianapolis to St. Louis, has assumed a position of unfriendliness to the Vandalia route, on account of the recent rate war that has centered into with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

STEEL-FACED RAILS.

[From the London Railway Journal.]

At the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute there was a great deal of discussion as to obtaining uniformity of rails—that is, uniformity of section—and I suppose the members are now attempting to settle the matter among themselves. The chief object, I think, is to use the smallest possible weight of steel to produce a given effect, as the first cost of steel is so much greater than that of iron, so that although the durability of steel is admitted, that is not always a sufficient reason to employ iron to avoid such heavy outlay. The opinion seemed to prevail at the meeting, that a rail, weighing half of the double headed section was likely to prove the best for the standard rail, but the bottom flange would be so much out of just to give the necessary support without being unstable for turning. Indeed, if rails are properly laid, I doubt the economy of turning altogether, especially on the ordinary road not near the stations. I believe that the increased cost of the first and mass of metal lying idle is greater than the saving effected by turning and using the turned rails. Because a turned rail is seldom like a new one, owing to the face that has been on the chairs being frequently much damaged by the constant recompression, and the longer the one face has worn the worse will be the condition of the other.

But what we have to find is the highest form of rail, with a good head and sufficiently stiff, and the section I should be inclined to prefer is that of the Vignoles rail, supposing the bottom flanges removed. If such a section constructed of steel were employed with improved iron sleepers and chairs. With such aggregate cost of constructing permanent way with steel rails would be less than it is at present with the ordinary double-headed iron rails. With such rails of the section mentioned, there would be no difficulty in using the long timber sleepers proposed some years since, and which had the form of a bridge rail reversed, or very nearly so. The web of the rail would exactly fit into the groove of the sleeper, and these sleepers would be made two or two feet lengths for the middles of the rails, and four-feet lengths for the joints. The sleepers and rails web should be keyed together, like ordinary rails and fish-plates, and tie-bars should be used to maintain the gauge. The sleeper will be about four and a half inches deep, as well as sleeper proper, and a very smooth road would be made at the cost of the present transverse sleeper less than at present (taking the lowest estimate) and I think all the advantages sought would be attained.

ST. LOUIS.

The Commercial Agency Case—The Judge Refuses to Dissolve the Injunction.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Judge Lindley, of the Circuit Court, in the case of Miller v s. Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, decided to-day not to dissolve the injunction, as asked by defendant, on the ground that the plaintiff has adequate remedy in a suit for damages, the defendant being insolvent, and his principal a non-resident of the State.

THE OIL REGIONS.

New Wells at Oil City, Charley Run, Leechburg and Elsewhere—The Parker Oil Belt.

Mrs. Sands, of Oil City, is the fortunate owner of a new well which will open a considerable breadth of territory, with fair show of profitable operating. The well is about midway between Salem and Sago run, and a half mile from the Mudcow farm. Forty feet of sand rock was found, and the well is yielding from twelve to fifteen barrels of oil daily.

The Titusville *Courier* of yesterday says: Another well at Bredinsburg excited comment yesterday; it is located just back of the hardware store, has twenty eight feet of excellent sand rock, and had 900 feet of oil in the hole when it was first discovered; a yield of at least 100 barrels is confidently expected. It is owned by Gordon and others, and is known as the Gordon well.

The same paper states that Messrs. Johnson Bros and McLaughlin tubed their new well on this territory, and commenced pumping yesterday; indications are abundant and positive that the most complete barrel well. It opens territory heretofore considered dry, and on which the prospect is entirely sunk one dry hole. This will probably be the best well on the run, and we hope, amply reward the perseverance of its owners.

The Tionesta *Republican* says: "C. V. Culver's well, about a half a mile this side of West Hickory, was tested recently, and has since been pumping between five and six barrels per day. Mr. Culver is looking up again. We hear that he has declared a dividend of three-per cent. on all his indebtedness, and holds the money ready in hand over to those who hold claims against him.

We learn from the Petroleum Center *Record* that a twelve to fifteen barrel well was struck on the Curtis farm, about a mile from the Centre, a few days ago. This will open up a considerable scope of new territory.

The old Cresswell well, situated near the creek on the east side of the railroad at Tarr Farm, which was cleaned out about two months ago, is to be abandoned. Two torpedoes were exploded in it, but it has yielded nothing but water. Six or seven years ago this well flowed over four hundred barrels per day. The Phillips well, which, at one time, was the largest producing well in the region, having flowed 3,000 barrels per day, is close by the Cresswell well, on the bank of the creek. It is now opened by Lockhart & Frew, and is pumping steadily from eight to ten barrels per day.

A writer in the Forest *Press* says of the "belt" at Parker's Landing: The Parker region is somewhat different from other sections where oil is found. In your "upper regions" the oil belts are narrow and of uncertain length, while here the belts are wide and clearly defined. There are numbers of them, all running parallel with each other, and extending over a wide area of country. From Armstrong run to the south to six miles up Clarion river oil has been found in continuous belts. It is impossible to determine how much farther these will run in that direction until that section is more fully developed; but we shall not be amazed if the eastern portion of your country shall be included in these belts, and yet prove more productive than your western portion. We do not state this to induce our parties owning real estate in that vicinity, but merely note what seems to be the general impression among men familiar with the business. This territory is more certain than any that we have seen. If an operator exercises common horse sense in regard to the location of his well, he can feel reasonably sure of a paying well. Although the wells in the upper oil regions start up with a greater "splurge" than wells in this section, to use a phrase, these have more "stick-to-it-iveness." They pay more money: they lea ve more collateral when they demise than the former.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: The oil well at Leechburg, which is down 1,200 feet, is said to be throwing a mixed stream of oil and water thirty or forty feet in the air. The water is to be shut off, as that is supposed to be the only hindrance to a good flow of oil. It is reported that the well took fire on Saturday morning last, and that the gas is still burning.

Singular Disease Among Cows.

A singular disease has broken out among the cows in Kansas City, Mo. A local paper states that there are not less than 200 blind cows in that place. Some of the dairies have had, in the last week, fifteen to twenty milkers at one time. The eyes begin to swell a little, lasting, generally, from five days to two weeks. As soon as the swelling commences the eyes also begin to run clear water, just as though some hard and foreign substance was beneath the lids. After the running ceases a hard, white film covers the eye-balls, completely destroying the sight. The disease does not seem to affect the general health of the cow. Her appetite is as good as ever. There appears to be no change either in the quality or quantity of the milk, no pain, weakness or any kind, no peculiar thirst indicating fever, and, indeed, no symptom that would indicate disease. The eyes alone suffer and are destroyed. The disease is represented as epidemic throughout Missouri.

FOR INDIGESTION, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against chill fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Perruvian-phosphated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. M W F

THE Patent Vulcanite Roofing—the best and cheapest in the market—the only composition roofing containing no coal tar. Water and fire-proof, elastic, pliable and suitable for any style of roof. For sale at Works or on roof. Samples, terms, &c., at office, 95 Water street.

MESSRS. NEVIN and Lamont distinguished themselves in the game with the Metinis on Monday by their elegant fly catches, and especially did Mr. Nevin display considerable knack when taking an ugly foul fly on a run with his right hand. He was applauded for several minutes by everybody.

The commencement exercises at Mount Union College, Mount Union, Ohio, will begin to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. In the evening the annual contest between the literary societies will be held.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW CARRIER.

HENRY DETZER will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to subscribers on Webster, Wylie and Center avenues and Cliff street, and he alone is authorized to make collections.

List of Unmailable Letters, July 25, 1871.

Barton, Mrs. L. L., Brady, Pa.
Fox, Miss Adelaide, Portland, Me.
Harrell, Rev. Arthur, Bellaire, Ohio.
Hill, Miss Sarah C., Kittanning, Pa.
Jeffrey, David, Madison, Pa.
Stevens, E. B., Portland, Me.
Young, H. H., Latrobe, Pa.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

TUESDAY, July 25, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer at 7 A. M.	Barometer at 3 P. M.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Rain in inches.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	29.96	66		N. E.	6	18	C
Cairo	29.90	29.86	74		S. E.	11	60	C
Chicago, Ill.	29.86	29.84	74		S.	11	60	C
Cincinnati, O.	29.90	29.86	74		S. W.	6	42	C
Cleveland, O.	30.05	30.04	64		S. E.	4	08	R
Davenport, Iowa	29.92	29.89	74					C
Detroit, Mich.	29.95	29.92	66		E.	6	18	C
Memphis, Tenn.	29.96	29.94	69		N.	12	04	C
Nashville, Tenn.	30.01	30.00	72		S.	3	04	R
New Orleans, La	30.02	30.00	78		S.	3	04	R
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.03	30.01	63		N. W.	3	04	R
St. Louis, Mo.	29.94	29.91	74		N. W.	4	12	R
St. Paul	29.90	29.86	72		N. W.	4	12	R

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, gale; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

(Signed) H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

HATS AND CAPS.

R. H. Palmer's Wholesale and Retail Establishment.

Mr. R. H. Palmer, of No. 84 Wood street, has been in the wholesale and retail hat, cap and fur trade for many years, and has come to be well and favorably known over a great extent of our country. By selling at reasonable prices, and keeping his stock of goods well assorted and fresh, his trade has grown gradually but steadily, until it will now bear comparison with that of many of the larger Eastern houses. His long and intimate association with dealers at interior points enables him to select goods suitable for all localities, and traders go to his house confident of finding what they want. For the retail trade also he never fails to have the latest and most popular styles of goods, which meet with ready sale as soon as introduced.

Mr. Swem, the popular young gentleman entrusted now with the business, appreciates the wants of Eastern markets and making selections for the establishment, has just returned from a tour to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. We are assured that those cities have been laid under contribution to furnish the immense assortment now comprised in the building No. 84 Wood street, with all the early fall styles of hats and caps, from the finest silk hat to the commonest cloth cap. Mr. Swem's good taste is acknowledged on all hands, and that everybody will be able to find an article of head covering to please him in the newly replenished stock there can be no doubt. Employed in the store can always be found a number of affable salesmen, always willing to take any reasonable and kind attention, and of the feeling to enable customers to make a selection to suit them. Call at No. 84 Wood street before purchasing a hat or cap anywhere, compare the prices with those asked at other houses, and you will find that as good an article can be purchased for less money here than at any place west of the mountains.

The Tourists Guide.

We have just received from the publishers a copy of Crofutt's Trans-Continental Guide, which having been revised, rewritten and enlarged, is now one of the most complete guides for tourists or travelers published in this country. It contains two hundred and twenty-six pages of useful, entertaining and instructive reading matter, twenty-five views of the most noted points of interest on the line of the Pacific Railroad, besides a number of fine steel portraits, including a splendid map of the world. The work is for sale by the Pittsburgh News Company and will be delivered from a tour to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. We are assured that those cities have been laid under contribution to furnish the immense assortment now comprised in the building No. 84 Wood street, with all the early fall styles of hats and caps, from the finest silk hat to the commonest cloth cap. Mr. Swem's good taste is acknowledged on all hands, and that everybody will be able to find an article of head covering to please him in the newly replenished stock there can be no doubt. Employed in the store can always be found a number of affable salesmen, always willing to take any reasonable and kind attention, and of the feeling to enable customers to make a selection to suit them. Call at No. 84 Wood street before purchasing a hat or cap anywhere, compare the prices with those asked at other houses, and you will find that as good an article can be purchased for less money here than at any place west of the mountains.

The Tourists Guide.

We have just received from the publishers a copy of Crofutt's Trans-Continental Guide, which having been revised, rewritten and enlarged, is now one of the most complete guides for tourists or travelers published in this country. It contains two hundred and twenty-six pages of useful, entertaining and instructive reading matter, twenty-five views of the most noted points of interest on the line of the Pacific Railroad, besides a number of fine steel portraits, including a splendid map of the world. The work is for sale by the Pittsburgh News Company and will be delivered from a tour to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, Virginia and Charleston Railroad going through the South Pittsburgh school building necessitating a change until a new school house can be erected. A committee of conference was appointed, and as the result accommodations are secured in the old Birmingham School House.

AFFRAY AT A PIC-NIC.

Celia Burns Stabs a Man in the Neck.

Yesterday a pic-nic of the *denil monde* of this vicinity was held at a grove on Mt. Washington, at which Celia Burns alias Celia Webster attended. Toward evening some little boys got up a fight, and Celia interfered by throwing stones at them. George Loup, one of the male attendants, remonstrated with her, when, as is alleged, she drew a knife and made a lunge at Loup, the blade of the knife cutting him on the chin, a second thrust on the cheek and a third in the neck. Loup beat a hasty retreat as quickly as his legs would permit him, as Celia was accompanied by several "roughs," and he believed his life to be in danger, and visiting the office of Justice Barker, made information against his assailant for felonious assault and battery. A warrant was issued to officers Stemler and Havis, and in a few minutes thereafter Celia was in the magistrate's office awaiting justice, having been arrested just as she landed at the foot of the Incline Plane. One of her male companions waited to know how the matter ball was wanted, but a partial hearing had first to be had before the ball could be fixed, and as the Council was waiting for the Squire, who at the time, to proceed to business, the defendant was ordered to wait until the business of Council was disposed of. Meantime a large crowd of persons, some from the city and others from all quarters of the borough, collected around the office, and when the hearing adjourned there were several hundred people present. Squire Barker then demanded $1,000 for the appearance of the accused on Thursday morning at ten o'clock, which was tendered, John McDonough, of Sewickley, becoming her bondsman. The injured man is quite young, an employee of one of the mills on the South Side, and the wound, although painful, are by no means necessarily fatal.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH COUNCIL.

Regular Monthly Meeting—The New Hose House, Etc.

The Council of the borough of South Pittsburgh held its regular monthly meeting last evening in the office of Justice Barker, on Carson street.

Burgess Hamilton occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Cassiday, Sheargold, Brown, Kerr and Moorhead.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Street Commissioner reported expenditures to the amount of $138 06, which, on motion, were ordered to be paid.

The Clerk, Mr. Barker, read for the information of Council an Act of Assembly authorizing the borough to borrow $5,000, and issue bonds therefor, seven per cent. interest, and to issue bonds therefor, said loan to be applied to the purchase of a hose house, the purchase of a hose apparatus, with all the necessary appurtenances, and if there be more to levy a tax of not exceeding one per cent. for the purpose.

The Clerk also read the bond of Andrew Schober, in the sum of $5,000 for the erection of the new school house. The bond was accepted, and he entered into the contract for the building of the new house at the sum of $4,900. The bond was accepted, approved and ordered to be filed.

The bill of George H. Stover & Co., for hose furnished was brought up, amounting to $1,100, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The petition of Mr. Augustus Patterson, stated that he had examined Sixth street, at the intersection of Manor, and stated that the company were crossing a grade of one foot six inches higher than he had made that is not combined in this machine—making the grade of the most perfect and easy to ride on at this point, but it had been cut down but one foot and a half. He would make a survey of the street on Thursday, and would report to the Council what grade he thought would be destroyed for all practical purposes.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Street Commissioner was instructed to put in the curbing on the south side of Carson street, and then inform the Railway Company that the street is ready for paving from Wilson to the car track.

Mr. Moorhead directed attention to the improper condition of the board walk leading to Mt. Washington, and instructed the Solicitor to notify the Street Commissioner to confer with the Solicitor.

On motion adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—The Spread of the Small Pox.

A special meeting of East Birmingham Council was held last evening in the hall of the Walton Engine House to consider the subject of free vaccination.

Burgess Jones occupied the Chair and the following members were present: Messrs. Hahn, Haberman and Diehl.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Dr. Arnhold and J. Eitemiller, a sub-committee appointed by the Sanitary Committee, to communicate with the Council on the subject of free vaccination were present. Dr. Arnhold said the small pox was raging fearfully, and that it was hardly necessary for him to add that of all diseases to be treated it was the most dangerous. The disease in its worst form was now raging on the South Side, and immediate measures for its check were imperatively necessary. The Sanitary Committee would await the action of the Council.

Mr. Haberman moved to know the probable cost of gratuitous vaccination.

Dr. Arnhold did not feel like saying what compensation he should receive for his services, but looked at the matter in this light: it was not a question of dollars and cents, but a measure to prevent the spread of the disease. He thought $1,000 would be the physicians would receive whatever sum Councils in their grasp.

Mr. Hahn moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the county now go to procure the proper fluid for free vaccination, Carson street. Messrs. Hahn and Haberman appointed.

Dr. Arnhold suggested that all cases existing in the borough be promptly reported to the Street Commissioner, who is authorized to remove the same to their dwellings.

The Burgess, Nicholas Jones, Esq., promised to take personal supervision over all nuisances reported to him.

Dr. Arnhold said the borough ordinances in relation to nuisances are very strict, and their proper enforcement would effect everything desired. He inferred, however, the existence of slaughter houses within the borough limits, and said that inasmuch as the ordinance prohibited the same, he hoped to see that portion of the borough relieved of nothing more detrimental to the public health than the ordinary blood, etc.

The Doctor also stated that the Sanitary Committee is now thoroughly organized and would indefatigably persevere in their duties to a successful end.

Council then adjourned.

The Town Hall for Ormsby Borough.

The Council of the borough of Ormsby held a meeting last evening, and the question of erecting a Town Hall, engine house and lock-up being introduced, the Finance Committee was instructed to ascertain the terms upon which a loan could be negotiated for $6,000, to erect said building could be obtained, bonds to be issued subsequently for the liquidation of the debt. The Finance Committee will submit a report on the subject as soon as possible.

DIED.

BEURMANN—At Glendale, P. O., W. and C. R. R., July 26, 1871, at 5½ A. M., CONRAD H. BEURMANN, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place WEDNESDAY, July 26th, from the Allegheny Depot, on the arrival of the 2 10 P. M. train. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STEPHENS—At New Albany, Ind., July 24, 1871, EDWARD STEPHENS, aged 71 years, 11 months.

His remains will arrive by the 12 13 P. M. train to-day. Carriages will leave the Union Depot, on its arrival, for Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

CULBERTSON—At 9 o'clock P. M., on 22d instant, AMANDA CULBERTSON.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 45 Union avenue, at 10 A. M., on WEDNESDAY.

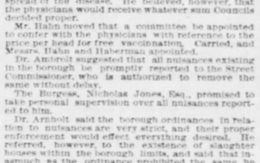
BELL—At Sailsbury, on the 24th instant, WM. M. BELL, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 146 Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Fastenings and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Oster Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KNOWLES'
STEAM PUMP.



This PUMP is offered as the
MOST PERFECT
Independent Steam Pump,
Ever Invented, and for
Simplicity and Durability
Defies Competition.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Send for Special Circular, or call and see the PUMPS at
No. 167 Smithfield Street.
Bailey, Farrell & Co.

TO ARRIVE—
2 cars prime OATS in sacks;
1 car MILL FEED in sacks, seconds;
2 cars prime YELLOW EAR CORN;
1 car prime NEW WHEAT.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

We desire to call attention to the "*New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine*," which we are now ready to offer to the public. After an experience of *fifteen years* in selling *sewing* machines and a *careful* study of the wants of the trade, we are now able to offer, as the result, *the new Wheeler & Wilson machine*. We feel *justified* in saying that as a sewing machine it is PERFECTION. It not only *feeds* but GUIDES its own work without any special care of the operator whether the fabric sewed be of the *thinnest or thickest* material. This is accomplished by the peculiarity of the *new feed*, which is *silent* in its operation. The *new machine* is so easily managed that a mere child can run it *successfully*. With the *new machine* we offer the *new patent Wheeler & Wilson stand*, which is made *exclusively for our trade*. It differs in construction from anything of the